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VOL. VIII NO. 135 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be provision of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamer.		Tons.
8th June	Mantua		10685
8th "	Chp Polonia		20597
23th June	Kleist		Troops only
19th June	Novara*		6859
26th June	Morvada†		8193
26th June	Delta		8069
3rd July	Naldera		16230

*Fully booked from China, will not positively passengers frrom Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about	Steamer.	
15th June	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	
3rd June	Karagola	East & South Africa Ports
8th "	Cooverama	Persian Gulf
7th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Tamba Maru	G. Hideshima	4178	4th June	15th June
Kanagawa Maru	E. Toki	5835	18th June	29th June

For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Sun Maru	D. Imasumi	5th June	30th June	Japan
Kenyo Maru	K. Tsuji	24th "	30th "	"
Indus Maru	R. Yano	30th June	10th July	"

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S.S. "LOYALTY."

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A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
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Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £750,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	P.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
BURCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
59, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 70,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL .....Yen 40,000,000.
RESERVE FUND .....Yen 6,500,000.
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 months and farshorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	65,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on aplpication.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 44,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits the following terms.—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

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Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
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WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
216, Hornby Road.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,467

DIRECTORS
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBHOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.)
GOPALDAS TEICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,321/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
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General Manager.

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Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
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BY SPECIAL REQUEST

"The 13th Chair"

The Great Mystery Play

A Laugh, a Scream, a Yell.

Wednesday, June 9th

"THE MAN WHO CAME BACK"

The play is creating a furore in London.

Thursday, 10th June

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The Great American Success.

Friday, 11th June

"THE FORTUNE HUNTER"

For the first time in Bombay.

Saturday, 12th June

"THREE WISE FOOLS"

The Popular Comedy Drama.

Sunday, June 13th

MATINEE at 5-30 p.m.

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"THE WOLF"

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With a calendar for 1920 & Vikram Samvat 197

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Commercial Diary	(5" × 3½") Gilt edges and Pencil	" 1 8
Pocket Diary	(4" × 3") Gilt edges and Pencil	" 1
Lawyer's Diary	(7" × 4") cloth, with Pencil) (with corresponding Hindu dates: containing very useful information for Lawyers)	" 1 4

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Booksellers, BOMBAY 2.

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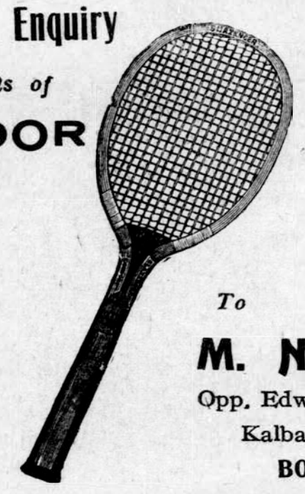
CRICKET — FOOTBALL — TENNIS — GOLF



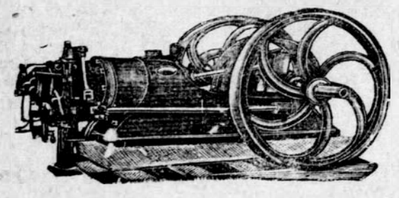
POLO — HOCKEY — BADMINTON — FISHING TACKLE

To

M. Noorbhoy,

Opp. Edward's Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES



Low Consumption
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Also other kinds of machinery such as Grinding Mills, Oil Mills, Pumps of all kinds, Colour grinding machines, Saw Benches, Baling Presses, Cylinder Oils, Beltings, and Mill Gins stores always in stock.

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS Apollo Street Bombay.

P. G. MASKER & Co.,

The Arya Pathika Ashram.

LODGING AND BOARDING

Specially meant for High Class

HINDOOS AND STUDENTS

Girgaon Back, Parekh Wady,

Bombay.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typewriting work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

DIABETES—ALBUMEN—ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 15 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINT, Rs. 14 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,506; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 797. Telegram "Autoford."

OVERLAND "4" brand new with standard equipment. Immediate delivery. Apply sharp Box 677, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1471

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Principal Davar will be in the college to be interviewed by students and parents from 7th June between business hours. Prospectus on applications. 89, Esplanade Road. 1205

ENGLISH TAILORING has made giant strides during the war, in turning out the best work by the quickest methods. Prof. RAO, who has returned from England, will take only a few pupils and teach the latest methods. Apply personally between 6-30 and 10-30 a.m. TAILORING COLLEGE, Ambawadi, Girgaum, Bombay. 1400

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. ABDUL GAFAR KHAN Contractor wants to see and communicate to the Cashier of the original B. Sakaram & Co., House Agents. Please write or see him at SITARAM BUILDING, Masan Tank. 1409

POST CARD PHOTO STUDIO, re-opened Gaiety Building under expert European Artist.

High class works knaranted day or night, sun or rain. Rs. 10 per dozen Photos. 1460

WANTED YOU TO OBTAIN EASTERN LIFE OF MARRIAGE POLICY which is a source of satisfaction to old and crippled. Provide you cash just on Marriages. Makes a provision for your dependants. Premium Re. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. Very attractive schemes. A BOON to middle class people. Send for admission forms and Rules to-day. Address THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED. Provident Society, 193/5, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. S

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CUSTOM CLERK well experienced in Import clearance. Apply Box No. 672, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1432

WANTED.—GRADUATES and DRAWING MASTER. APPLY stating salary required to the CHAIRMAN, Jubilee Institution, Umreth. 1215

WANTED—TEACHERS Matric and P.E. for the Birla High School, Dhandhuka. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to P. LAKHIA, Chairman, Birla High School, Committee, Dhandhuka. 1428

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply to Dr. J. SAYANI, 81, Nishanpada Road, P. O. 9, Bombay. 1412

WANTED—A well, experienced DYER for a Factory. Apply with testimonials, to Box No. 656, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1368

WANTED—2 CANVASSING AGENTS, pay Rs. 35, plus 15 per cent. commission. Agreement 3 years. Apply sharp Box No. 663, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1397

DRAUGHTSMEN URGENTLY REQUIRED—Good pay to those possessed of knowledge of Construction. Apply Box No. 676, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1450

WANTED.—Experienced MOTOR LORRY DRIVER, thoroughly understanding motor mechanism. Apply or see personally with certificates at WALLACE FLOUR MILL, Chikalwadi, Tardeo at 4-0 p.m. 1467

WANTED—An EUROPEAN with influence among Railways and Stores generally for the secure of orders. Good salary to a competent person. Apply Box No. 660, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1391

WANTED—Experienced SHARE-TRANSFER and ACCOUNTS CLERKS for a Joint Stock Company. Those with practical experience need only apply, enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 648, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1331

WANTED—A GRADUATE strong in English and Mathematics for the post of First Assistant teacher in Victoria High School, Burwani State C. I. Salary Rs. 80 rising to 75. Apply sharp to PANDIT GOVIND & CO., Bhargava Superintendent, State Education, Barwani C. I. 1421

ACCOUNTANT, knowing Gujarati paca Nama, Typing and Correspondence with a knowledge of Hindi speaking. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 65 per month. 3 years' agreement. Apply Box No. 664, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1398

WANTED.

WANTED.—TENDER for making pacca metal road at Jamna Flour Mill. Apply for particulars or see personally at WALLACE FLOUR MILL, CO., Chikalwadi Tardeo at 4-0 p.m. 1468

WANTED.—For Birla Cotton S. & W. Mills, Ltd., Delhi, SECONDHAN or NEW DRAWING and SLUBBING FRAME of any make. 857

WANTED—One ROVING WASTE OPENER. One THREAD EXTRACTOR and One FINISHING MACHINE, complete, with full particulars apply Box No. 659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay." 1386

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Second hand MOTOR CYCLE, Rs. 550 or near offer. Apply to Box No. 674, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1448

FOR SALE—Beautiful TURNOUTS for monsoon. Black English Waler with Sigram Carriage. Write to Box No. 669, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1419

FOR SALE—Some new CYCLES of sample, retail at wholesale price Rs. 125, M. H. DINSHAW and Co., Green Street, Fort, New DINSHAW and Co., Green Street, Fort, near Bank of Bombay. 1464

FOR SALE—A portable STEAM ENGINE double cylinder 18.H.P. Makers Marshal and Sons., in perfect working order. The tenders to reach the undersigned by the 1st of July, MANAGER, Raja Iron Factory, Gujranwala, (Punjab.) 1473

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Ground and first floor of Maldon House, Marine Lines, for six months only; rent Rs. 600 and Rs. 700 respectively. Apply CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road. 1459

TO BE LET—ASHER MANSION, ground 1 and 3rd floor at Govalia Talao Forjet, Street. Apply to Messrs. GOKALDAS DAMODER, Mulji Jaitha Market, Dharmraj Gali. 1422

TO BE LET—A fine BUNGALOW with Compound and garden at Warden Road, near Mahalaxmi Temple. Apply Box No. 657, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1388

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and Nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHA DESAI "Koonj Nivas" end of Napeansey Walkeshwar. 13

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TENDERS are invited for SECONDHAND SINGERS SEWING MACHINES.

Type 16 K—1.	299
16—22.	10
Total	309

Please apply to the undersigned.

D. RILEY,
Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
New Custom House, Ballard Road,
1413 BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WANTED—An L.C.E. by the Pandharpur Municipality for the post of CHIEF OFFICER on Rs. 150 per month. Applicants should submit their applications with testimonials to the President of this Municipality up to 20th June, 1920.

(Sd.) G. S. BIDKAR,
President,
Pandharpur Municipality.
Pandharpur, 2nd June, 1920. 1426

THE KASTGORCHAND MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY, 7th June, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, "Canada Building," Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1920, and Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration, and,
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

NOTICE is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 27th May to 10th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KASTURCHAND MATHRADAS & CO.,
Agents.
Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 14th May, 1920.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 14th June, 1920, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 10th day of June, 1920, to whom Dividend Receipts will be posted immediately after the meeting. Change of address, if any, should be notified at once. 1027

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER as Principal for the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore. Practical knowledge and teaching experience essential. American or English education and training will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to RAI BAHADUR GANGA RAM, C.I.E., M.V.O., Lower Mall, Lahore. 1436

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the Policy Holders and other constituents of the Bharat Insurance Company, Limited, Lahore that Messrs. Balkrishna Brothers, and Thakur Mool Singh Merchants and Agents, Jarivala Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4 have been appointed our Chief Agents for Bombay. All concerned should communicate with them.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.
Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore.
1435

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD.

BOMBAY SHARE REGISTRATION OFFICE.

THE OFFICES of the above company will be removed from 1st June 1920, to 19 Bank Street, Old Telephone Building opposite the Bank of Bombay.

S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.
British Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd.
1334

NOTICE

A permanent WAY INSPECTOR.
A LOCO. CLERK.
A FOREMAN well versed in the up-keep and repairs to Locomotive.
A good FITTER to Locomotive.
An ASSISTANT BOILER MAKER.
Two good LABOURERS of Workshop experience.

Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

M. N. BURKE,
Loco. and Car. Superintendent,
Matheran Railway.
Matheran, 31-5-20. 1387

NOTICE.

AN expert in agriculture Gardening and Forestry with foreign and Indian experience of 19 years is open to engagement.

He had served as planting expert, consulting Agri-Horticulturist, and Superintendent o Large extensive Gardens. Age 28 of goo health and strong disposition. Apply Box No. 650, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1343

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's S. S. "LOYALTY" are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from Genoa via Marseilles and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the UNDERSIGNED within 7 days from the date of discharge. Captain A. G. Robertson of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending the Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehouse is not entitled to be surveyed. No survey will be held on deck cargo in single gunnies. The Bills of claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings Fort Bombay.
1429

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, 7th June, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1 To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1920, and the Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2 To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3 To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4 To confirm the appointment of Mr. Dadiba M. Dalal as an additional Director.
5 To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration, and,
6 To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

NOTICE is also given that the Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 30th May to 12th June, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GOCULDAS MADHOWJI SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 13th May, 1920.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Monday the 14th June, 1920, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 7th June, 1920, to whom Dividend Receipts will be posted. Change of address, if any, should be notified at once. 1500

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABSTRACT of the Notification calling for tenders for Bengal Steam coal for the Krishnaraja Sagara.

The attention of the public is invited to page 292 of Part VI of "Mysore Gazette," dated 13th May, 1920, wherein notice calling for tenders for the supply of Bengal Steam Coal for the use of Krishnaraja Sagara Works, North and South Banks, is published.

K. KRISHNA IYENGAR,
Chief Engineer, Cauvery Valley Irrigation.
1479

FOR SALE.

ONE RUSTON CRUDE OIL ENGINE 32 B. H. P. in good working order with two country stone flour mills and two Rice Hullers, shafting pulleys, plumber blocks and others accessories.

Apply to Manager,
HINDUSTAN MILLS,
Saharanpore.
1162

KIMJI DAYAL MEMORIAL FUND.

A certain number of monthly scholarships of Rs. 20 each, half of which are reserved for Lohanas, are to be granted to poor deserving students for HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION Applications to be addressed to either of the undersigned.

MATHURADAS VISSANJI.
3, Wallace Street, Fort.
VASSANJI JIWANDAS.
60, Broach Street, Danabunder.
1469

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the REMOVAL of the Bombay Office of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. to No. 3, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.
Bombay, 5th June, 1920. 1460

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL CO., LD. (ENGLAND.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the REMOVAL of the Bombay Office of the Eastern Chemical Coy., Ld. (England), from Taj Building, Wallace Street, to No. 3, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
1461

THE BAMANKUA MANGANESE CO., DD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the REMOVAL of the Bombay Office of the Bamankua Manganese Coy., Ltd., from Taj Building, Wallace Street, Bombay, to No. 3, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 5th June, 1920. 1462

THE BURMAH OIL COY. LD.

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COY., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the REMOVAL of the Bombay Agencies of the above Companies to No. 3, BALLARD ESTATE, Bombay.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th June, 1920. 1463

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER DEPARTMENT of the Bank is now situated at Head Office, 5, WALLACE STREET, FORT, Bombay. (entrance in Murzban Road).

4th June, 1920. 1440

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to sanction by the Senate of the Bombay University, it is proposed to open the Karnatak College as a first grade College from the 20th of June, 1920. There will be hostel accommodation upto 100. Intermediate and 130 B. A. students. There will be hostl accommodation upto 100. Scholarships to the value of Rs. 400 per mensem will be awarded. Honours B.A. Lectures in English, Sanskrit, History and Economics, Mathematics and the pass B.A. Lectures in Prsian and Philosophy will be given.

2 Students desiring admission should apply early and applicants must be present at the College for enrolment on the 19th June, at 11-30 a.m.

3 For further particulars application should be made to the Undersigned.

4 College fees Rs. 40 and Gymkhana fee Rs. 5 per term will be charged.

H. G. RAWLINSON,
Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar.
2nd June, 1920. 1474

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for contract for refuse removal and meat distribution by motor transport for the whole of the City of Ahmedabad (Municipal area). Sealed tenders should be submitted before 4 p.m., on 1st of July, 1920, in person by local tenderers and by registered post so as to reach the Chief Officer before the abovementioned time and late by out side tenderers and each tender should be marked "Contract for refuse removal by motor lorries" and addressed to The Chief Officer Ahmedabad Municipality."

With each tender an amount of earnest money equivalent to 1 p.c. of the amount of tender should be submitted in person by the local tenderers and in notes by registered and insured post or by Postal Money Order by out side tenderers. A deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount of tender for 1 year shall have to be paid on the tender being passed by the Municipality which will be returned on completion of the contract.

The tenders will be opened by the Sanitary Committee. The Specification and the conditions of contract could be obtained from the Chief Officer's Office on application on payment of Re. 1.

AG. CHIEF OFFICER.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur, and Rampur.

For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCL LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
1478

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SALEH MAHOMED DOSSA of Bombay, Cutchi Loharwada Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Mistry .....Deceased.
JUSUB SALEH MAHOMED, of Bombay, Cutchi Loharwada Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Jackeria Masjid Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-eight day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 28th day of May, 1920.
Messrs. SHROFF & VACHHA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
1458

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 CASES SULPHUR MATCHES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on on TUESDAY the 8th June 1920 at 3.30 p.m., (S.T.) at their rooms by order of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Noormahomed Dossa the following goods:—

150 cases Sulphur Matches Nine star brand ½ size second quality.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE, TOOLS, METALS, BELTINGS, MACHINERYS, ENGINEERING STORES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Controller Sales, Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the following goods:—

Washers for Oil Engines Hornsby Patent, machines drilling hand power, John Minett and Co., pumps irrigation, mentals, "Venus," for incandescent lamps, 500 C.P. lamps, wells, torch and flare with spare parts, hair belting, leather crome single belting, about 4,000 feet of different sizes, leather belting double, fasteners, belt, Jackson's patent, bricks fire arch, empty iron drums, empty powder, Mese tins, clips for wire cable, hooks and eyes for gates and shutter, punkah hooks iron, tins steel taper of different sizes, pipes C. I., bends socket and spigot, flanged, etc., copper rivets flat head, spikes iron, turn, buckles, washers, cards scratch for file, measuring chain chisels, planes, tin and coppersmith tools, iron lowmoor flat, spelter brazing or solder, hardware tools and various engineering stores, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBERS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Timber Sales Committee of the Board of Industries and Munition, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 11th June, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at Panton Bunder and Hay Bunder Yards near Reay Road Bridge Mazagon a large quantity of first class timber including Tongued and Grooved, Pine ceiling boards, Teak scantlings, Planks, Battens, Jungle wood of all kinds, Malbar hard wood, Oregone Pine, Black-wood, a very large sellection of Bamboos, suitable for building purposes, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

Auction sale of 150,000 tin sheets 18 second hand tanks, 10 by 2½ by 7ft. About 2,000 boiler tubes steel of sizes, Doors and windows, Pipe screwing machine, 3 vertical boilers, tanks, 2 ice making plants, monkies, 2 coil, wire rope, 1 press frame, saws of sizes, wire matting, twist drills, carpenter tools of sorts, hinges, handles, spannurs, screw drivers, kitson lamp fittings, etc., screw jacks, hammers of sorts, crow bars, boring bars, bolts and nuts of sorts, mild steel bars, washers and rivets, pulley blocks of sizes, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller Sales Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. Menesse and Co., will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th and WEDNESDAY, the 9th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD JUST OPPOSITE THE BHANGWADI.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau the undermentioned very valuable landed properties on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the buildings standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 181 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C and F/1688 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 411 and 413 (2) and Street Nos. 10 and 12A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a common passage and beyond that by the property belonging to Govindrao Harischandra Joshi and others, on the West by another common passage and beyond that by the property secondly hereunder described, on the North by the property belonging to Moreswar Harischandra Joshi, and on the South by a passage and beyond that the property of Bhimji Raoji.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the building standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 394 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C and F/1638 Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 401-2 and 410 Street Nos. 133, 135, 137, 139 and 9 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the common passage and beyond that by the property firstly hereinabove described on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road on or towards the South by the property of Bhimji Raoji and on or towards the North by the property of Anandrao H. Joshi.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate on Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement thirty-five square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land firstly hereinabove described under Collector's Old Nos. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. D and F/1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same numbers as the property firstly hereinabove described and bounded, on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that by the property belonging to Govindrao Hairschandra Joshi and others, on or towards the West by another common passage and beyond that by the property secondly hereunder described on the North by the property firstly hereinabove described and on or towards the South by the property of Bhimji Raoji.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement forty square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, together with the land secondly hereinabove described under Collector's Old No. 704, New No. D/3208, Old Survey No. 27, New Survey No. C & F/1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same number as the property secondly hereinabove described and bounded on or towards the East by the property firstly hereinabove described on or towards the West by the property secondly hereinabove described on or towards the South by the property of Bhimji Rowji and on or towards the North by a common passage.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure together with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 405 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land hereafter described under the Old No. 704 and New No. 3208 Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 414 and street No. 13 and bounded on or towards the East by the land and chawls belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, on or towards the West by the property sixthly hereinafter described on or towards the North by the property of Raghunath Mukund and Balaji W. Joshi Trustees for Bhalchand Balaji Joshi and on or towards the South by the property of Laxmidas Bhimji and others.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land fifthly hereinbefore described under Collector's Old No. 704 Collector's New No. 3208 Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same numbers as the property fifthly hereinbefore described and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property fifthly hereinbefore described and partly by the property of Raghunath Mukund and Balaji W. Joshi Trustees for Bhalchandra Balaji Joshi on or towards the West partly by the property of Gumedali Laxminarayan and partly by the property above referred to on or towards the North by the property of late Khanderas Moroji and on or towards the South by the property of Laxmundas Bhimji and others.

For further particulars conditions of sale, and inspection of Title deeds apply to Messrs. Dharmsey and Co., Solicitors, at their office at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

P. S.—The front property is occupied by Messrs. the Benson Cycle Co. and others.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL AGENTS AND STORE SUPPLIER.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 CASKS AUSTRALIAN MUTTON TALLOW.

On MONDAY, the 7th June 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, by order of Messrs. Hussanally Nanji and on accounts at the risk of Messrs. M. A. Bros., complete shipping documents of:

21 casks weighing tons 8-15-00 of first quality of Pure Autsralian Mutton Tallow arrived per s.s. 'Sealda' (being transhipment of s.s. "Jan...").

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the ... of sale and balance paid and documents given three days after the date of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
...y, 7th June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT, NEXT TO DATOOBHOY BUILDING, CHARNI ROAD, LEVEL CROSSING, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Vendors the owners of the property, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of June 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement 925 square yards or thereabouts standing thereon situate, lying and being on the north side of the Queen's Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 290, 104, 33 and 38, New No. A-16882, Old Survey Nos. 148, 115, 447 and New Survey No. 3 B-8097, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 1213 (4) and Street No. 7, Charni Road, and bounded on or towards the East by a private road on or towards the West by the said Queen's Road, on or towards the North by a private road, and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Alli Datoobhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office, 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

This plot is suitable for erecting large buildings with show rooms, and special attention of Mercantile Firms and Motor Carmakers is drawn to this sale, as such a large building site as this is scarcely to be obtained in such prominent locality.

SALE OF STAMPS, COINS, OLD CHINA, ETC.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of June 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their sales Rooms the following:—

A collection of old stamps mostly comprising sets of Mauritius, Ceylon (near stamps) Newzeland, Natal, Sumi, Finland etc.

A collection of old Currency Notes of Asiatic Banking Corporation of Kandy Ceylon.

A collection of old Copper coins of Indian, Cutch and Portugese states.

A small lot of Canton bowls and cups and saucers.

Goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

Intending buyers of stamps are referred to Gibbons Catelogue of 1917 for the following numbers for valuation of Mauritius stamps. Nos. 117, 119, 120, 120a, 121, 121a, 121b, 122, 122a, 122b, 122c, 125, 124, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 149, 188, 252, 92, 283, 93a, b, c, d, 256a, b.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT THE VILLAGE OF WADALA, MATUNGA, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., will by order of Mr. Purshotamdas Pranjiwandas Ganjawalla the Transferee of Mortgage under the Deed of Transfer of Mortgage dated 23rd day of August, 1919 made between Udemal Nanakjee and Seshmal Nanakjee trading as Messrs. Nanakjee Raichand and Co., of the one part and Mr. Purshotam Pranjiwandas Ganjawalla of the other part and under the Deed of Mortgage, dated 26th September, 1917, made between Bai Gopicabai wife of Govind Krishnajee Pawasker and Bai Withabai wife of Narayen Raghoo Pednekar of the other part and Messrs. Nanakjee Raichand and Co., of the other part and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Bai Gopicabai wife of Govind Krishanjee Pawaser and Bai Withabai wife of Narayen Raghoo Pednekar, sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 13th day of June, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned properties on the properties.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Tak Tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 234 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Vadia Village outside the Fort, of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80 and 82 and New No. A/14853 and A/14856 and New Survey No. 800 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 3472 and Street No. 713 and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Mahadu Thakore on or towards the South by the house of Francis Mantel Gonselvis on or towards the North by the ground belonging to Gopal Mahadu and Francis Gonsalvis and on or towards the West by the property of Jasin Jao Bareto.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground, containing by admeasurement 66 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Vadaia village outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1/3472 and New No. A/14993 and New Survey No. 2/2158 and bounded on or towards the East by the ground of Purshotam Shivlal on or towards the West by Matunga Road on or towards the North by the ground of Chimna Laxman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya attorneys for M. Purshotamdas Pranjiwandas Ganjawalla at their office Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF 35 CHESTS CALCUTTA TEA.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will by order of Sha Ramji Bhagwan Chahewalla and on account and at the risk of the default ing Purchaser Mogul Mahomed Carrim Rusheri sell by Public Auction on Monday the 7th day of June 1920 at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at the godown of Sha Ramji Bhawan at DeSouza street, Vadgadi the following.

Lot No. 162.—26 chests each 100 lbs. Calcutta Tea.

Lot No. 5.—9 chests each 90 lbs. Calcutta tea.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned.

2 cases canned meats; 12 cases cocoa powder and 2 cases canned Food stuffs.

By order of the Bank concerned.

No. 1/14; 14 cases Electric "Master" B series and Lanterns by the United Bat Corporation

By order of Messrs. E. A. Thanawalla and on account and at the risk of Me

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE CAWASJI & Co.—(Contd.)

S. P. Mody and Co.

E. A. 110 T. Co.—No. 1/5: 5 cases each 20 dozen sets of Japanese lacquered boxes.

On account of the concerned.

18 pieces second-hand Typewriter:—Franklin, Emerson, Underwood, and Remington.

Miscellaneous:—5 Military camp tents, with poles, 5 military riding saddles, Perambulators, Baby iron coats, glass doors, show cupboards, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th June, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture such as drawing room suites, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

1 sweet-toned piano by Rose and Co.

The property of Mr. B. Hamilton:—

Dining table, cupboard, cot, etc.

By the order of the Insurance Co.

1 case Celluloid toys.

1 case accordians.

1 case Combs.

At the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Devidas Ramji, of Abdul Rehman Street (sale dated 11-4-20.):—

1 Bross Cot.

By the order of the office concerned:—

100 wheel barrows.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office brougham.

1 rubber-tyred shigram.

1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.

Second-hand bicycles.

The property of an European gentleman:—

Three nice horses.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN WHITE MUTTON TALLOW.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "F. Shed" Princes Dock on account of the concerned:—

Ex. s.s. "GHARINDA."

48 casks Australian white mutton tallow.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of two Very Valuable Building Plots at Tamarind and Armenian Roads, fronting the New 45 feet Road, running from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following two very valuable building plots:—

PLOT A.—A piece of land containing an area of 1,215 square yards or thereabouts with frontages on three sides thereof facing respectively towards the south on the New Road, now under construction from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane, towards the East on Tamarind Lane and towards the north on Armenian Lane (which is to be widened to 30 feet).

PLOT B.—A piece of land comprising an area of 1,135 square yards or thereabouts with frontages towards the south on the New Road from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane aforesaid and towards the north and west on Armenian Lane aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay 7th June, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

80, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2400.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, 11TH JUNE, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Show Rooms in Dean Lane, Fort of Hummum Street (where the kit has been removd for sale) very valuable made-to-order household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboards, dinner and dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glassware, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, tapestry, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, sweet-toned Hamilton's Cottage piano, "Milner", and "Dann" safes with stands, handsome cabinets rich cut pictures, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, revolving book cases, Curzon easy chairs, roll top writing tables, etc., etc.

The property of a Gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June, 1920.

Sole Distributors for Madras and Bombay Presidency:—

THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING CORPORATION,
68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Economic & Financial Review.

LEVY ON CAPITAL.

(BY KRISTODAS.)

One of the greatest problems facing the financiers of the Western countries is how to raise the necessary funds to wipe off the national debts which have swelled to an enormous volume since the war and to meet the ever growing expenditure on national objects. The remedy known as the levy on capital was suggested by the Labour party and has found approval with not a few Liberals also. It has been tried by great countries in Europe. Germany imposed a small capital levy before the war, and a substantial levy during the war. It is now imposing a gigantic capital levy after the war in order to meet all its varied liabilities. Italy is imposing a capital levy in the form of an enforced loan bearing no interest and only repayable at a distant time, together with a substantial direct tax on war made wealth. The same remedy has been proposed in France and though it is once rejected it will have to be faced seriously, for France is in a hopeless condition financially. Notwithstanding all these precedents Great Britain is fighting shy of this remedy, though her national debt is even far more than that of Italy and France. While Italy's share amounts to £73 per head and that of France to £114, the British share ha attained the formidable figure of £157 The chief argument against this form of taxation is that it will deplete British industry of its sinewes of war. It is asserted that every penny of British capital is now being required for the revial of British industry, and that it would be folly to reduce that capital by such a tax. "The Nation" gives a very apposite instance to controvert this argument. "If you take £100 of one man A and give that £100 to another man B, you have transferred capital but you have not destroyed it. For every purpose A did use or could use that £100 as capital B can use and will use that £100 as capital. He will use it without knowing it, even if he keeps it safe and (as he believes) securely locked up in a strong box at his bank."

Capital Levy in India

We have not got upto this time any form of taxation which can be called levy on capital but the Government recently though of introducing the thin end of the wedge by proposing to impose a tax of ½ per cent. on the capital of all joint stock companies. It was not quite clear whether this was applicable to only new companies or also to old companies. Presumbaly it was meant to be applied to new concerns as the plea put forward by the Government was that it would prevent the floatation of bogus concerns. This proposal was opposed by all the Chambers of Commerce to whom it was referred mainly on two grounds. One was that bogus concerns would not find in it such a check as was supposed by the Government, while the other was that it would come in the way of the industrial development which had begun with such a vengeance after the Armistics. Both these grounds advanced by the different representative commercial Associations are contradictory of each other. If it is not to be a check on bogus concerns it will not be preventive of industrial developement also. What was, however, behind the mind of the opposition really was that this sort of taxation was but a forerunner of a levy on capital and it was mainly because of this that a refreshing unanimity was to be found in the opinion of both the European and the Indian commercial communities. It remains to be seen, however, if in view of all this opposition Government drop the proposal or in spite of it bring it forward before the Imperial Council. One may take it for granted that the approval or disparoval of the present elected portion of the Imperial Council will be no index to the feelings and sentiments of the Indian Lgislative Assembly which is to come into being under the new Reforms. These reformed Councils will have before them several schemes of extended education and sanitation before them and new ways and means will have to be found to meet them. Indian capitalists and financiers will have, therefore, to prepare themselves for times when the Excess Profits Tax against which they raised such a vigorous protest would appear to be merciful as compared with the schemes which would be propounded.

High or Low Exchange.

The agitation which has been carried on in this City so vogorously against the currency policy of the Government has been principally against the high exchange which has been brought about by the Government's fixing the legal ratio at Rs. 10 to a sovereign. This is but natural for the new policy will hit the hardest Indian producers who form a large percentage of the population. Government drew a red herring across the trail by pitting what they called the interests of consumers against those of producers. When the bureaucracy is unable to find out a solution of any question it has a knack of establishing itself as the guardian of the interests of one faction and starting a fight between conflicting interests which may not have been there before. So here is a fight started between consumers and producers, as also between exporters and consumers. In this City, at least, we do not find many who belong to what may be called the low exchange school. Mr. Surajmal Lallubhai, a diamond merchant delivered a lecture sometime back before the Economic Society which is now published in a pamphlet form and styled pamphlet No. 1 promising that it will be succeeded by others. Mr. Surajmal has arrayed all argumente against low exchange and declared himself to be a protagonist the high exchange policy of the Government. An early opportunity will be taken to examine in these columns the arguments used by him which give the other side of the shield. It is regretable, however, see that the Hon. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Piecegoods Association declared himself in favour of low exchange mainly on the ground that it would be a potent factor in lowering the level prices. Both the Currency Committee and the Government are responsible for giving an exaggerated idea of the effect of high exchange in lowering the prices. That prices are lowered for some staples but may be admitted, but the lowering is not to the extent nor in a manner as would bring much relief to the consumers. The relief which they bring is far set off by the loss they cause to the producers. Wheat and cotton being the two main export staples are lowered in prices snatching thus the profit from cultivators who are entitled to it seeing that their usual experience is one of lean years. The height to which prices have soared is not the fault mainly producers for the profiteer comes in. Just because, however, the profiteer is strong and can manage to look after himself h fleeces the producer of his profits and palm off on him the losses if there be any. Any movement towards high exchange is thus seen to be to the harm of producers. The very poor class of consumers never use th articles which may be affected in prices by the rise in exchange. They use principally Indian piecegoods, jawar and bajri all which remain unaffected by the exchage On the other hand, even the rich class of consumers like millowners have asserted that British manufacturers have managed to raise their prices *pari passu* with the rise in exchange with the result that Indian people have derived no advantage from the high exchange as its protagonists would have it. Even the piecegoods merchants of whose Association the Hon. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji is the Chairman cannot say that they have derived any benefit from the high exchange. On the one hand British manufacturers have raised their prices, on the other hand, their Indian constituents do not come out much for purchases hoping for a fall in prices due to exchange.

Reverse Council.

The Hon. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji was however on surer ground when he protested against the sale of reverse councils which, he rightly said, inflicted serious and unnecessary loss on the country and drained away from it much required capital. He knows well how injustice and partiality were evidenced in the former sales of reverse councils and even some of the biggest of the piecegoods merchants were unable to get any allotment of the reverse councils just because, frankly speaking, they were Indians. The Government have never been able to give any explanation upto this time for such glaring absurdities and unfairness and even the suggestion that the list of applicants with the amounts allotted and the allottees should be published has been ignored upto this time perhaps for the very reason. Mr. T. D. Tata in his Presidential speech at the annual meeting the Tata Industrial Bank joined in th general chorus of protest and observed tha the selling of reverse in the general chorus of protest and observed that the selling of reverse councils and the artificial forcing of exchange rates upto the neighbourhood of 2s. 10d. was not in the best interests of the country. He also deprecated "the gradual frittering away of the sterling resources of India" more particularly when the stability for which we seek and pray has not been the outcome of the offerings of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce also and Mr. Madon rightly says that the position is getting daily more ridiculous. The gap between the Government rate and the market rate is widening further and millions of rupees are put into the pockets of people who have absolutely no right to them. Mr. Tata's opinion with regard to the high exchange is quite the reverse of that of the Hon. Mr. Munmohandas and should carry greater weight as the firm of the Tatas has the biggest connections with exporters and producers and is in the best position to know what is to their advantage and what is not. Mr. Tata remarked thus "There is a level at which exports must suffer in the long run and high priced monopolistic exports may induce substitutes and a challlenge to their supremacy—other countries are busy trying to reduce inflation of prices, and with this deflation may come, a period when our exports will suffer from the limited demand from other countries."

Labour Conference.

The International Labour Conference is to be held at Genoa on the 15th instant for the purpose of dealing with the questions of seamen. It is difficult to understand why the intimation to the public was given so late and why the Government themselves did not receive it in time. It is alleged by the Government that owing to there being shortness of time at their disposal it was impossible to secure a delegate and advisers in any way representative of all the *lascars* at all the ports. It was therefore decided to leave the representatives to be chosen at Bombay, "where the *lascar* element is probably stronger than anywhere else." We are thankful for this little mercy but surely the method adopted will not appeal to anyone. These Bombay *lascars* were asked to elect two delegates for the Conference and they elected (sic) "at two meetings of the *lascars* held at Bombay." The gentlemen elected happen to be European officers. These gentlemen may be the best fitted for giving opinions on all shipping matters, but they are the least fitted for representing *lascars* at the International Labour Conference. What do they know of the wants and difficulties of Indian seamen with whom they come into contact only in their official relation? It would be better to have no representation rather than a representation which will misrepresent the feelings and sentiments of these *lascars*. If Government had made sufficient efforts they could have secured Indian representatives of *lascars* who would have placed before the Conference their view point. just as Messrs. Joshi and Wadia put the viewpoint of Indian worker last year before the Labour Conference at Washington. The questionnaire prepared by the Government for the Labour Conference was, it appears, sent to European Chambers of Commerce. A remark made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in reply to this is symptomatic of the attitude of the European community and probably of the Government." The fourth item on the agenda is an inquiry as to whether an international code for seamen is thought to be possible. The Government of India have not, it is understood, commented on this inquiry but the Chamber has no hesitation in expressing the opinion that no international code that could be devised could possible be made suitable to Indian seamen. As I have already pointed out, the habits of these men differ so entirely differ so entirely from those of European seamen that no code could possibly be made applicable to both classes. "The theory of the fur coat again in another guise! The new angle of vision sees a radical difference between the white and black seamen. And yet some of the more ingenuous of us perceive on the horizon the coming dawn!"

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 2nd.

			Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool			
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—	—	4,000
" " Sales of East Indian	—	—	..
" " Imports	—	—	50
Mid. Americans Spot	..	—	—
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..	—	—
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July		28.45
	Oct.		24.00
	Jan.		38.45
New Orleans 9 a.m.	July		25.80
	Oct.		24.10

Liverpool, June 3rd.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—	—	..
" " Sales of East Indian	—	—	50
" " Imports	..	—	0
Mid. Americans Spot	..	—	28.6
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels.	..	—	74.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July		28.20
	Oct.		25.63
	Jan.		34.02
New Orleans 10 a.m.	—	July	..
		Oct.	..

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 2nd.

M. G.	Bengal Good	..	..	11.25
"	" Fully Good	..	..	12.00
"	" Fine	..	..	12.50
"	No. 1 Oomra Good M. G.	..	..	17.00
"	" Fully Good M. G.	..	..	18.00
"	" Fine	..	..	18.50
"	Broach Good M. G.	..	..	20.10
"	Fully Good	..	..	20.60
"	" Fine	..	..	21.10
"	Broach Scinde Good	..	..	11.07
"	" Fully Good	..	..	11.52
"	" Fine	..	..	12.32

Liverpool, June 3rd.

M.G.	Bengal Good	..	..	11.25
"	" Fully Good	..	..	12.00
"	" Fine	..	..	12.50
"	No. 1 Oomra Good	..	..	17.00
"	" Fully Good	..	..	18.00
"	" Fine	..	..	18.50
"	Broach Good	..	..	20.10
"	" Fully Good	..	..	20.60
"	" Fine	..	..	21.10
"	Scinde Good	..	..	11.07
"	" Fully Good	..	..	11.52
"	" Fine	..	..	12.32

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool June 2nd.

Months.	To-day's price.
June.	25.49
July	24.98
Aug.	24.46
Sept.	24.28
Oct.	23.83
Nov.	23.36
Dec.	22.90
Jan.	22.70
Feb.	22.42
Mar.	22.12
April.	21.87
May	21 61

Liverpool June 3rd

Months.	To-day's price.
May	25.19
June.	24.92
July	24.52
Aug.	24.09
Sept.	23.71
Oct.	23.21
Nov.	22.81
Dec.	22.53
Jan.	22.19
Feb.	21.89
Mar.	21.64
April.	21.38

Tone:—Quiet.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES;

Liverpool, June 3rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June	..
July	24.97
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	23.89
Nov.	..
Dec.	22.88
Jan.	22.64
Feb.	..
Mar.	22.07
April	..
May	..

Prices taken at 10 10 a.m. nearest actual values.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 4th;

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	13,000
" Forwarded	6,000
" Imports	6,000
" Stock	11,000
Actual Weekly Sales	12,000
Water Twist	4/10
Printers Cloth	25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	—	—	—
Day's Export to Great Britain	—	—	35,00
" " to Continent	—	—	35,45
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	—	33 84
Demand Bills	—	—	40 00
Silver Commercial Bars	—	—	48 50
Spot Cotton at New York	..	—	38.08
" " Orlean	..	—	35 27
Futures at New Orleans July	..	—	16 3/8
" " Oct.	..	—	391.75
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality)	..	—	99 5/8
Demand Bills	..	—	..
Silver Commercial Bars	..	—	..

New York June 5th.

Futures at New York July	..	..	38 45+5
" " Oct.	..	..	16.67+9
" " Jan	..	..	34.48+2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 3rd

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	..	..	97
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	..	..	98
Do. do Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	..	..	98

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs Value	..	..	94
Australian—61 lbs. Value	..	..	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	..	..	£42½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship May-June Sellers	..	..	£38
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	..	..	£44
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) June-July Paid	..	..	£38½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May/June Buyers	..	..	£15
Toria Rapeseed:—May-June Quoted	..	..	£39

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	..	..	£105
Standard Copper G. M. B.	..	..	£92 5/8
Copper Braziers	..	..	£170
Yellow Metal	..	..	18½
Hard Spelter	..	..	..
Corrugated Sheets	..	..	..
Linseed Calcutta May-June Sellers	..	..	..

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loan 4 %	..	..	£69 1/2
Victory Loan 4 %	..	..	£70
5 % New	..	..	£87xD
(Sterling Loan)	..	..	59 3 4
Govt. Securities 3 c/o	..	..	59 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August Sellers	..	..	2/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Paid	..	..	2/1½

JAKHWADA ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On 17th of the last month a serious collision occurred at Jakhwada station to 8 Up passenger train and about 23 persons were killed and 40 were injured. On inquiry being made from the injured persons personally in the Viramgam Hospital and from reports of other passengers travelling by the train, it was very satisfactory to know that the Station Master, Viramgam and the Assistant Surgeon Mr. Ghoda of Virmgam station and the staff immediately on hearing of the accident arrived within half an hour at the scene with all necessary help from men available from the town and the station and with all necessary implements and other requirements to remove the dead and to nurse the injured and they have rendered very valuable assistance to them and have to a great deal mitigated the miseries of the accident. The accident, would have caused a greater loss of life and property had not the assistance arrived in time immediately after. The injured were carefully removed to Viramgam dispensary and it was very kind of the people of Viramgam to assist them with men and means in the Hospital. The Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway on hearing of the accident was also kind enough to address a very sympathetic letter to the Assistant Surgeon of Viramgam, with a donation of Rs. 500 to be used for the treatment and food etc., of the injured. A copy of the letter is subjoined herein.

A copy of a letter from the Agent. B. B. and C. I. Railway Bombay dated 21st May 1920, addressed to the Assistant Surgeon in charge, Civil Hospital, Viramgam. Railway Accident at Jakhwada.

1. My District Traffic Superintendent, Ahmedabad has told me of the accident treatment and great care that you and your staff have paid to the unfortunate passengers who were injured in the above accident on May 17th.

2. I also understand that some of the residents of Viramgam have been supplying milk, food, sheets, etc., for the use of th injured and that the local Municipality has also given a grant to your Hospital to assist you to meet the extra expense of looking after and treating so many people.

3. I desire to express my thanks to you and your staff and those of the residents who have given such generous assistance and have pleasure in sending you Rs. 500 as a grant from the Railway to be used by you as you think best on behalf of the Civil Hospital.

(Sd.) MAJOR-GENERAL FREELAND,
Agent.

It is also very kind of the Railway Company to immediately depute Mr. Green the Assistant Traffic Superintendent to proceed to Viramgam and to compensate the injured and the dead for the misfortune suffered by them. I am glad to say that the claims of almost all injured persons have been most sympathetically settled by him and the claims of the deceased are being inquired into and I hope they will be liberally settled. The injured persons and the public will, I hope, thank the Agent and the General Traffic Manager of the Company for the sympathy expressed and liberal attitude shown to them.—Yours, etc.,

MEHTA.

Ahamedabad, June, 2.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only (Rs. 4d.)

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—
Kathiawar.
[India.]

COLLARS :—

Glazed, froned turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each not less than 3).

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LARGEST DENTAL PRACTICE
EAST OF SUEZ
English and American dentistry
MODERATE FEES
All work fully guaranteed.
Dr. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road,
Over French Bank.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. AMES'.
Electro-Tonic Pearls
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 30 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 60 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.
V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.
SOLE AGENTS,
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?
The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."
Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.
V. C. Dastur & Co.
Treacher & Co

FEVROL
A sure Preventive and Curative
Italian Remedy, for
Malaria and Influenza.
Tried and recommended by Doctors,
Hundreds of Certificates,
Can be had from:—
Messrs. Bilimoria & Co.
Chemists, Druggists, Provision and General Merchants
Princes Street, BOMBAY—2.

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CUT THIS OUT,
and send it with your address and will get a perfumed card showing the perfume of
The Wel-Known Hair Tonic.
PUSHPA-GANDHA
HAIR OIL
Quite Free, to give you an idea of its excellent and pleasing odour Price of one bottle Re. 1/-, postage As. 5 extra.
V. K. RANADE,
Post Box 475, Bombay.

Blunt Razors.
Ground and set bright and keen as new at As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each. All Post Free. New Razors, ordinary and Safety, all kinds of Blades, Strops, Hones and Hypodermic Syringes Sterilised. Surgical Instruments repaired. MATHEWS & CO., 86, Medows St. (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

ECONOMIC TANGLE OF EUROPE.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

ITS TASKS AND DIFFICULTIES.

We publish below some representative newspaper comments on the International Financial Conference summoned by the Council of the League of Nations. The Conference will meet some time this month:—

The following appeared in the "Temps" of April 21st:—

It is requested that all countries taking part in the Conference shall not be represented by more than three delegates:

"It will b an advantage" the Council writes advisedly "if these delegates are chosen for their expert knowledge of national finance, banking and economics generally."

The intention is not to hold a political debate, but to attempt to find practical solutions for economic and financial difficulties.

In a letter to the United States Government, the Council explains its intentions with a moderation and broadmindedness which augur well for the success of the conference:

"The Council of the League of Nations does not underestimate the difficulty of the problem, and it does not expect the Conference to find any complete solution.

"It wishes the present situation to be discussed from an international standpoint, and it will request the delegates who meet at Brussels to lift the discussion above merely national problems and interests.

"Its intention is not to reconstruct the world's economic system, but to prepare a method of improving it, by asking chosen experts from all countries to study the present state of affairs impartially and to formulate practical remedies."

It is to be hoped that the United States will not refuse to share in this enquiry. The invitation sent is so worded that it can choose between formal and informal participation, but the Council would naturally prefer the former.

The Conference of Brussels will have no difficulty in discovering the ultimate cause of the evil to be dealt with. The economic crisis in Europe, which adversely affects the whole world, arises from the fact that the greater number of European States—whether victors, vanquished or neutral—cannot accurately estimate their financial position and are unable to deal fruitfully with this difficult question.

Those countries entitled to reparation do not know how or when they will be paid.

Germany, saddled as she is with an incalculable debt, can get no credit with which either to begin work or to say.

NEUTRALS SUFFERING FROM INFLATED EXCHANGE.

Neutrals are suffering from an inflated exchange and are moreover unable to recover credits which they hold in Germany. They find, therefore, that one portion of their assets is doomed to inactivity because commerce is paralysed, and another portion is in danger because Germany is faced with possible insolvency. In fact, no country is in a position to strike a balance. The Governments, whose duty it is to adjust the national finances, and thus provide a solid foundation for private enterprise, are filling the place of individuals who have been put out of action or discouraged by the general lack of confidence. They are undertaking a host of commercial and industrial operations which are always badly carried out by the State.

The international mechanism of credit must be put into working order again. It will by degrees perform wonders, provided that the statistics and facts necessary to its operations are forthcoming rather than assumptions and meaningless phrases.

The key of the whole position is the German indemnity. So long as this remains quite vague, both as to its amount and method of payment, there must be such omissions and risks in all European financial calculations both national and individual as to make it impossible to foresee events with any accuracy.

TWO DIFFICULTIES.

The Conference of Brussels must therefore deal with the question of reparation, but the moment it approaches this necessary task, two difficulties arise.

On the one hand—is it desirable to consider the matter in a Conference including neutrals? It is, of course, essential that the Reparation Commission should keep all the powers conferred on it by the Treaty. It alone is the authority competent to assesses Germany's debt, as also the means of payment.

There is, however, no need to encroach on its sphere; such action would result in perfect chaos and would utterly cripple the work of economic recovery which is to be undertaken by the Brussels Conference. On the contrary conditions must be created which will enable the decisions of the Reparation Commission to be carried out.

Germany cannot pay if she cannot work. She cannot work without credit. She cannot get credit without a general agreement in which the neutral powers must be included. They too have interests which involve a share in this agreement, since they are themselves creditors, suppliers and customers of Germany, and it is essential for them to be included in the only international undertaking which can enable Germany to become solven and prosperous once more.

ANOTHER OBJECTION OR PRINCIPLE.

Another objection of principle is put forward. It is said that if the Brussels Conference tries to re-establish international credit, it follows that it must claim that the annual payments to be made by Germany should be fixed forthwith. Germany has no credit so long as the whole of her resources are liable to be seized annually to pay a debt which has preference of all others, and which obviously exceeds her present capacity.

The Reparation Commission must therefore fix the annual payment. Yet how is it to be fixed when it cannot be foreseen to what extent the resources of the country will increase during the 30 years allowed by the Treaty?

Is there not a risk of making too low an assessment when deciding what Germany must pay? The answer is quite simple; If a minimum annual payment must be fixed, it should be quite possible at the same time to regulate the increase of the payments proportionately to the increasing resources of Germany.

France can thus send her delegates to the Conference without anxiety. Her program me, while protecting her rights, is compatible with international welfare.

The following is an of extract from the "Times," April 20:—

As a means of securing comprehensive information upon the financial condition of the chief countries of the world, the Conference may serve a useful purpose; but, should it result only in the production of statistics and of a series of more or less pious resolutions, its effect might be to discredit rather than increase confidence in the League of Nations itself. Much will depend upon the practical organisation of the Conference and upon its composition. It ought not to serve merely as a rostrum for the enunciation of economic and financial platitudes. It should be rather a meeting-place for practical men who desire to improve the financial positions of their respective countries otherwise than by seeking facilities for foreign credit. We trust, therefore, that one, apparently subordinate, feature of the invitation will be kept steadily in view and be made, in a sense, a touchstone of the earnestness of the Governments represented. This feature is the proposal that each Government submit to the Secretary-General as soon as possible, a report setting forth the measures it has taken to remedy the situation. If the Conference can find out what has been done and what can be done by individual States to improve their own positions, notably in the direction of a reduction of debt and of the deflation of currency it will not have been held in vain.

(To be continued.)

HURT TO EXTORT INFORMATION.

INSPECTOR DYER COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

On Friday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. E. Khairaz, the case in which Superintendent Carter charged Inspector Dyer with voluntarily causing hurt to one Shaik Imam Shaik Baban, head mistri of the Public Works Department, for the purpose of extorting information when he was in police custody, again came on for bearing.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution and Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the accused.

Nama Santu, a foreman in the employ of the P. W. D., examined by Inspector Finan said he remembered the police coming to him at 4 p.m. on the 10th of March in order to enquire about a watch which he had purchased from a man who was with the police then. Witness at once handed over the watch to the police because the police had told him that it was stolen property. Then the police took him to the complainant's hut. Complainant was out at the time. A policeman then brought witness to the police station and another policeman was waiting near the complainant's hut. At about 10 p.m. Shaik Imam, the complainant, was brought to the police station along with Yelloo, Mahidin and Abdul Haque. At the "chowki" witness was made to sit under the slope of the staircase on a box. At about 1 p.m. Inspector Dyer came to the "chowki" and then Shaik Imam, Mahidin and Yelloo were put up before him one after another inside the charge room. Then he heard Shaik Imam crying. He did not see who assaulted him (complainant). Yelloo also cried a little when he was threatened. Mahidin too, cried for some time. After about five or ten minutes the complainant was brought out of the charge room and made to stand opposite to him. Then the accused came there and told the complainant to speak the truth. When the complainant said he had not received any suspicious property, the accused went away. At about 4 a.m. Yelloo and witness were let off. While going they were told by a policeman to come to the "chowki" again at 8 a.m. Witness and Yelloo accordingly returned to the police station at 8 a.m. At about 10 a.m. witness, Maludin, and the complainant were taken to the Superintendents' office. The Superintendent asked the complainant if he had received any stolen property and the latter denied. At about 11 a.m. Abdul Haque and Anowar Haque came to the "chowki" and took away the complainant. But witness himself, and Mahidin were made to sit till 2 p.m. when they were let off but asked to come again at 6 p.m.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, witness said before the accused come there Yelloo was sitting by his side, when he heard the complainant crying. Yelloo was taken into the charge room, but he did not know at which particular place he (Yelloo) was. The complainant was first placed before the accused and then Mahidin and, last of all, Yelloo was placed before the accused. He heard the cry after Mahidin was taken in, but before Yelloo was taken in. Mahidin was placed before the accused ten minutes after the complainant. Mahidin cried saying, "Ahu" as if somebody was beating him. Yelloo's cry was also of the same kind.

Before he was taken inside the charge room Mahidin was sitting on the ground, on the other side of the verandah opposite to the witness. Witness did not see where the accused went after speaking to complainant for the last time. In the witness's presence the accused spoke to the complainant in Hindustani, but he did not hear what he (accused) asked the complainant in the charge room. After they were brought out of the charge room, Mahidin and Yelloo were seated near the boxes. Witness was working under the complainant. He had no conversation with Anwar Taque or Abdul Haque on the 13th of March. Witness was neither a friend nor an enemy of the complainant. On the 13th March he called at the complainant's hut at about 4 p.m. when he saw him (complainant) ill, lying on a cot.

CASE OF "CONSIDERABLE PUBLIC INTEREST."

At this stage the Magistrate asked Mr. Finan if he wanted to call more more witnesses and on the latter's replying that he left the matter entirely in his Worship's discretion, his Worship observed:—"Looking to the merits of the case I do not think it would be advisable for this Court to take up the responsibility of judging the evidence recorded hitherto. This is a case of considerable public interest, and, as such, it would be better if it is tried by a jury.

Mr. Godinho: The accused being a public servant, he too, prefers to be tried in public by a jury.

ACCUSED RESERVES HIS STATEMENT.

The accused reserved his statement for the Sessions but said he would prefer to be tried by a jury.

INDO-AFGHAN NEGOTIATIONS

SUSPENDED OFFICIAL CONVERSATIONS TO BE RESUMED.

(From our Correspondent.)

MUSSOORIE, June 5.

The following communique is issued:—

The official conversations between the British and Afghan delegates at Mussoorie are about to be resumed after a suspension of more than a month. The frontier incidents which were the immediate cause of the suspension were adjusted to the satisfaction of both the Governments sometime ago, but the Afghan delegates pressed for certain assurances regarding British Frontier policy over which considerable difference of opinion developed. The Afghan delegates and especially the head of the Afghan delegation, Sardar-i-Ali Mahmud Beg Khan Tarzi, contested each point with great tenacity and this prolonged the un-official pourparlers. The period of suspension has, however, not been wasted, since there have been frequent un-official meetings between the chief representatives of the two Governments, at which it is hoped that they have learnt one another's points of view concerning the interests of their respective Governments more clearly than would have been possible by means of purely formal meetings. There is every reason to expect that the meetings remaining for discussion will now be speedily resumed and that both Governments will shortly have at their disposal all the material necessary to the construction of a permanent understanding.

COCHIN DURBAR & MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

TERRITORIAL READJUSTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, June 3.

In regard to certain outlying British lands known as Pattom lying scattered in small patches in Cochin there is every probability of territorial readjustment between the Cochin durbar and the Madras Government with a view to obviate difficulties incidental to management of these lands as well as other circumstances, chiefly those connected with the improvement of the Cochin harbour. In case readjustment is effected similar action will probably be taken up in regard to outlying Pattoms in Travancore. It is understood the Candle Island which is in possession of Messrs. Aspinwal and Co. Ltd., under perpetual lease from British Government will be soon released by the company in question, as it will be required in connection with the improvement of the Cochin harbour.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

BLOCKADE ON MAHSUDS PARTIALLY RAISED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 3.

A press communique dated June 2nd says:—

Afridi: Up to May 15th the Afridis had handed in 271 Government rifles and Rs. 11,500 in lieu of 13 Government rifles which have been sold or are untraceable and Rs. 24,465 of their fine. The tribe generally are settling down and are anxious to obtain Government employment.

Kurram: On May 24, a gang of Oraksai raiders attacked some Turi graziers near Alizai, on the Thal-Parachinar Road, but were driven off by the cattle guards and militia.

Waziristan: The blockade had now been raised for those sections of Mahsuds which have complied in full with the Government's terms, and, on May 31, a Mahsud convoy of 200 camels left Jandola for Tank, to purchase stores. Other sections are making strenuous efforts to collect their outstanding balance of rifles and fine in order to get the blockade raised in their case. Some members of the still recalcitrant sub-sections have emigrated to Khost and Urgun with their families. Their arrival is being viewed with dismay by the Afghans in these districts who have to support them and the Governor of Urgun has received a petition from the local villagers demanding the expulsion of all Mahsuds from the district on account of the many thefts they have committeed. Some Mahsud families in Urgan are already talking of returning owing to the shortage of supplies there.

17 Wazir levies, enlisted by Haji Abdur Razak in Wana, have deserted, being dissatisfied with both the pay and rations and sixty Mahsuds enlisted by Shah Daula last year to garrison Sarwakai have returned to their homes. The Mahsuds have informed the Haji that he is not to try to enlist any more levies as they are settling with the British Government.

ROUBLE NOTE ORDINANCE.

SIMLA, June 5.

The Rouble Note Ordinance, which expires to-morrow, has been reenacted with some minor modifications.

Structure Steel

	Rs. Per cwt
Angles, Iron 1½ x 1½ x 3/16	2
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8	20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16	20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ¼	20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16	20
Round Bars 3/16 ¼ 1/4	23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8	18/3
Soft spelter	36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	35/4
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
Tool steel, Hexagon	

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No. 1 Apollo St., Rogay Building,

SHANTI
HAIR REGD. BRAIN.
This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.
Again this is unique in its Trade Mark purchasers are requested to examine the above bottle on the table while purchasing
Price, Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra
Wanted Agents everywhere.
For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY
Yogabala Mantralaya,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4.

ACHES.
IN THEBONES
No doubt it is rheumatism which has its first effects on the bones. There is a remedy of course, and it is our best suggestion for quick relief. Try
Oman's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Get a package to-day
Re 1-4-0 by post free
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO
15 Sh. Memon St., Market, BOMBAY

OLD & FAMOUS
Electro-Platers
THE
Aryan Electro-Plating Works
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MADE FROM PURE GRAPES.
REMY MARTIN & Co's.
COGNAC BRANDY.
Used by ROYALTY
Since
1738
Can be had of all dealers.
Sole Agents:
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DURABLE
RELIABLE
INCANDESCENT
LUMINOUS
LASTING
MANTLES
SOLE IMPORTERS:—
The London, Eastern & American Trading Co.,
UMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

IS THIS PEACE
BETTER THAN WAR
So far as your health and constitution are concerned? The war, while it lasted, called upon you to put forth all your energy, often resulting in a nervous breakdown, and forced you to irregular hours of diet, leading to disorders of the stomach, the only source of all our vitality. The war has now ended; but has peace brought with it the long-looked for rest? On the contrary you are asked to redouble your efforts in order to repair the ravages of a long war. It is not the old race over again as your already dilapidated condition is a handicap in itself. "Shall I bear the strain any longer?" is the question that suggests itself to you. It is, therefore, natural that you should be on the look [redacted] something that will not only tore the nervous system building brain and nerve imparting health and to the body thereby, likewise tone the digestive by giving the weakened the physiological rest it needs so much. What will serve this double purpose better than ATLAS TONIC? the tonic and digestant, widely prescribed by the medical profession? "Atlas Tonic is a very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive systems and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results." (Sd.) M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.
Atlas Tonic is rightly termed THE PROP OF OLD AGE. It makes you feel younger again.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
MADON, SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

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Immediate orders invited for goods just arrived.—
Imperial P. O. P. Rs. 14-4. per gross
Solio " " 14-4 "
Kentmere " " 14-4 "
Rodinol 3 oz. " 1-8.
Solio Postcards,
Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.
Primus Self Toning Paper " "
S. Mahadeo & Son
Fort, BOMBAY

FOR HAIR

Kaminia Oil
Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.
OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

MEN WHO DRINK

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PURE MALT

SCOTCH WHISKY.

The man who knows a good thing when he sees it.

The man who insists on getting what he asks for.

The man who asks for it because all his friends swear by it.

The man who wants a good whisky but can't afford to pay fancy prices.

DISTILLED UNDER GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION IN AUSTRALIA.

The cheapest Pure Whisky in India.

GLEN & Co., 54, Custom House Road, Bombay, and at Calcutta, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon.

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V-Ray Searchlight

Back view Showing Mirror.

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At last! A real Searchlight. Brand new in design, in construction, in finish and efficiency. A decided departure from the ordinary "spotlight." This is in every sense of the word a searchlight. It is designed with scientific accuracy, and but for one purpose—to project an intense, piercing "searchlight" beam.

From the illustration you will readily appreciate the beauty of the new Stewart V-Ray Searchlight.

Note how clean-cut and compact it is.

It is light in weight, well proportioned, and the embodiment of convenience.

Symmetrical in design, it looks like a part of the car and not like an after thought addition.

Rs. 35-0 each complete.

The Advance Motor Co.

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ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF MYSORE.

WORK FOR THE FUTURF.

DEWAN'S SPEECH

We take the following extracts from the speech of the Dewan of Mysore made while opening the Mysore Economic Conference:—

The Conference, as first established, was intended to provide the State with an organisation consisting of officials and non-officials interested in the economic development of the State, to study economic questions and frame schemes of improvement. There were three Central Committees consisting partly of members selected from the Economic Conference and others nominated by the President. The functions of these bodies were to be more or less advisory, though the Central Committees had authority to a certain extent to work out schemes experimentally. In the districts there were special committees consisting entirely of nominated members. In their eagerness to show practical results, both the General Conference and the Central Committees had, to a certain extent, swerved from their original advisory character, and there was in consequence considerable overlapping of functions and want of proper co-ordination between the several agencies.

The General Conference will henceforward not be concerned with any specific schemes of improvement. Meetings on the auspicious occasion of His Highness' Birthday, the public will, through its representatives, be taken once a year fully into confidence, as to the policy that will be adopted with regard to economic development in the State and given an opportunity to review the work done and make suggestions as to the lines of future development. The Central Boards will continue to work as permanent agencies, in close association with the departments concerned throughout the year, in studying details of schemes and seeing that continuous attention is paid to questions of economic development.

WORK FOR THE FUTURE.

After making a reference to the work done during last year he proceeded to say:—

The total area of culturable waste in the State is more than 8,800,000 acres. Even as regards lands under cultivation not more than 10 to 15 per cent. are cultivated up to the best standards known in the State itself. Large areas of land which are locked up as gomal and included in date groves, Amrit Mahal Kavals and other reserved areas can be made available for cultivation, if only the requirements for these purposes are carefully investigated and fixed on a proper basis.

There are large portions of our forests that are suited for growing commercial crops such as tea, coffee, rubber, camphor, etc., and other areas are available for starting timber and other plantations, which are now lying unutilised for lack of enterprise. The total number of concerns employing more than 5 persons is 70 and of persons employed more than 5 persons is 70 and of persons employed directly or indirectly in industrial occupations is 1,45,877. The total number of Joint Stock companies in the State is 76. These have a total capital of about 75 lakhs of rupees. Of these companies, if we exclude such organisations as the Bank of Mysore, the two Cotton Mills, the remaining concerns are not of any great importance. The total rail-borne trade of the State including imports and exports is roughly 20 crores of rupees. There are not sufficient financial facilities for trade or industries on a large scale in the State.

The total value of raw materials now exported that may be utilised for industrial purposes within the State such as cotton, oil-seeds, hides and skins, silk and silk-waste, tanning materials, amounts to nearly 2½ crores of rupees. In addition to gold, minerals of the value of 2 lakhs of rupees are sent out of the State. Much of the mineral wealth of the country remains undeveloped. Our forest resources are neither adequately conserved nor utilised. Nor, in spite of the increasing scarcity of fuel and timber throughout the State have we taken any steps for the systematic growth of masses of trees for profit on waste lands and other unutilized areas. Though several parts of the State are suited for growing commercial crops such as sugarcane, cotton, mulberry and tobacco, the area now occupied by these crops is less than 20 per cent. of the lands suitable for such purpose.

The value of the crop produced on one acre of dry land in the State is about Rs. 15 and of wet land about Rs. 30. Comparing even within the State, the average yield of crops on the same class of land under the best methods of cultivation prevailing in the State is three to six times as great as under ordinary methods. The profits from agriculture alone could be easily doubled almost immediately even though the people follow their own old-established methods but pursue their occupations with greater intelligence and have more facilities to obtain capital. The minor industries are in a most primitive condition. Neither the number of workers nor their earning power shows any marked change from year to year nor are any attempts made to introduce new industries. The producers have no organisation to market their products and are unable, unassisted, to profit from the high prices and introduce improvements in their handicrafts. Though there is great scope for such large industries as cotton, silk, paper, woolen and oil mills, sugar factories, manufacture of leather, essential oils, medical preparations, etc., and the State has much mineral wealth, water and other sources of cheap power supply, it has failed to take the lead given to it by its abundant material resources.

FINANCING THE WORK.

Our chief problem with regard to our further development is one of finance. Our total expenditure on education 10 years ago was Rs. 10 lakhs; 5 years after, it rose to Rs. 15 lakhs. The present year's budget provides for an expenditure of Rs. 37 lakhs for the department and of Rs. 7 lakhs for the University. Similarly, the expenditure under the various heads comprising agriculture in the budget has risen during the past five years from Rs. 3½ lakhs to about Rs. 7½ lakhs.

A sum of 3 lakhs of rupees is spent by the department of Industries and Commerce to meet the cost of establishment, experimental and other work, in addition to the capital and revenue account of concerns worked by the department on commercial lines. A sum of one and one-sixth lakhs of rupees is spent by the department of Co-operation and its several agencies. In round figures, we spend nealry 60 lakhs of rupees every year for the advancement of education and other measures relating to the economic development of the people..

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KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 5.

The King's Birth-day was observed with customary ceremonials at all important stations in India. His Excellency the Viceroy attended the parade at Simla and took salute.

A State dinner was given at the Viceregal College tonight.

LABOUR STRIKE IN MADRAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 5.

The situation in connection with the labour strike is unchanged. The employees of the S. P. C. K. Press have gone on strike. The management has put up a notice that only those men who are prepared to work under the new regulations of service introduced by it will be allowed to enter the premises.

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READ MEDICAL OPINION ON OUR TRUSSES

Dr. G. K. R. Asstt., Medical Officer, Burma Mines Ltd. writes: "I am in receipt of your Surgical Instruments Catalague as well as the Safe-Guard Truss you made to my order and sent per V. P. P. I am highly pleased with it and please accept my sincere thanks for same. I would now request you to kindly make one self reducing belt for general abdominal support."

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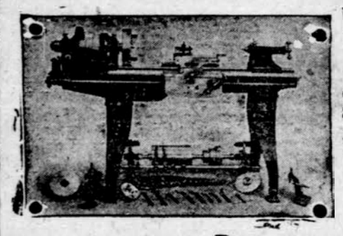

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Last day's sitting of the Marwari Agarwal Conference, Madhav Bag, 2 p.m.

Intermediate Arts Exam-results, 6-45 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. "Umhloti (via Dhanushkodi and Colombo) closes at 6-30 p.m.

The mail steamer Nagoya with outward mails of the 20th ultimo expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

The s.s. "Cap Poliono open to inspection by the public, 3 to 6 p.m.

Lecture by Mr. E. Wood on "The Purpose of Life," Blavatsky Lodge Hall, Apollo Street, Fort, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. M. K. Vesavewala to preside.

TUESDAY, June 8.

Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association meeting, Marwadi Bazaar, at noon.

Mr. E. Wood's lecture on "Education for Citizenship," at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, Apollo Street, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. F. Harvey to preside.

THURSDAY, June 10.

Mr. E. Wood's lecture on "Mind and its Powers," Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Dr. V. S. Trilolekar to preside.

FRIDAY, June 11.

Mr. E. Wood's lecture on "Pleasure and Pain," Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to preside.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard time is given in all cases:— —

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20*
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

*Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 4.

We have to report a very unsettled and irregular market thoughout the week with large fluctuations and prices varying few shillings in a short time. During the latter part of last week prices for ready sugars were reduced to Rs. 45 per cent. and recovered again this week to Rs. 48 on strong reports from Java and other Indian markets. Forward positions were done for July September shipment at 52s. Free Bombay Harbour and on speculative buying by Indians prices have been advanced to 97s. F. B. H. Karachi and Calcutta markets are reported steadier without any business doing Java market. Keeps unsettled and a combination has been formed amongst Chinese and Indian merchants in Sourabaya not to sell sugar at lower rates than fixed viz. 70 gilders for June 68 for July and 66 for August-September shipment but there is no effect on the trade as there are other sellers at lower prices. America has also improved 2 dollers in price but there is not much doing at present. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks.

T. M. O. Rs. 49-8-0 equal 98s. F. B. Harbour stocks 30,000 bags.

Brown no stocks.

Soft Rs. 44 equal 90s. F. B. Harbour stocks, 12,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 48 stocks, 70,000 bags.

"A GRAVE SCANDAL."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read the other day with very great concern your article on "A Grave Scandal" re passages for Indians by the ships of the B. I. S. N. Co., etc., in the column of the "Notes of the Day "in a recent issue of your paper. Do you not, however, consider the root cause of the attitude which very naturally suggests the radical remedy of it? The shipping concern which has been enjoying a monopoly in absence of any other competitive concern for so many years is likely to do what it pleases and we cannot effectively complain about it except on a mere idealistic foundation. I therefore, question myself over and above fighting against the undesirable treatments by the B. I. S. N. Co. why we should not also see our own failures if not for the sake of impartiality at least for the sake of fighting the evils successfully? All these considerations raise in my mind the following questions:—

What is the fate of so many steam Navigation Companies initiated during the last year? Are they not in a position to run their steamers yet or even in the near future?

Are we to understand that at the present stage of its industrial evolution India can evolve anything and everything except shipping concerns?

I know of several shipping companies started in India last year, shares of which created quite ridiculous premiums and where are they now? What are they doing?—Yours, etc.,

BIHARILAL N. ANANTANI.

SHAH ARRIVES AT TEHERAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 4.

A press communique says:—

On the afternoon of 2nd June, His Majesty the Shah of Persia arrived safe and well at Teheran where he had an official entry and reception. His Majesty asked Sir Percy Cox, His Britannic Majesty's Charge-de-affairs, Teheran, to convey to His Majesty's Government his great gratitude for and appreciation of all that had been done for him throughout his journey. It was a subject of general remark that His Majesty appeared to have benefitted greatly by his visit to Europe.

FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

BOMBAY'S FUTURE AT STAKE.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The task before the Committee of Financial Relations was simple in theory but impossible in practice.

Provincial finance has, in the past, been a succession of arbitrary settlements, under which certain sources of revenue were shared, while others were arbitrarily classified as Imperial or Provincial. The first instalment of the change to representative Government demanded that, so far as possible, certain services, which might all be gradually transferred, to responsible Ministers, should be wholly charged to Provincial revenues, discontinuing the old system of doles or grants from the Imperial exchequer. Provinces were to be left to develop the resources left to them and use them to the best advantage of the services left to them. Services necessarily left to Imperial control such as Military, Customs, Railways, and Posts and Telegraphs did not cover their expenses, and a system of Provincial contributions had to be continued at least in the earlier stages. Unfortunately, any arbitrary classification of sources of revenue must be uniform for all provinces, and any such classification must favour certain provinces, and be gravely disadvantageous to others.

MAIN SOURCES PROVINCIALISED.

Clearly the main sources which would naturally be provincialised as being collected within local limits and dependent on local advantages or the genius, aptitude and energy of the inhabitants were land revenue, income tax and excise. In the case of income tax it has been argued that uniformity is desirable, and further—though this argument might be advanced against any long-established system of income tax collection in every civilised country—that income tax is not always levied in the area where an industry is carried on. These main heads form 71 per cent. of the total scheduled provincial revenues if income tax were included, and 79 per cent. of Bombay revenues (budget figures). The problem before the Committee was to meet the Imperial deficit by assessing provinces to subscriptions, in proportion to their wealth and resources.

All provinces already contributed indirectly through Customs and also through the big Imperial services of Railways and Posts and Telegraphs, and the Salt and Opium Department of the Government of India. Even if no credit is given for the profits made in each provincial area from any other Imperial services, it is beyond all question that credit must be given for Customs taxation. Admittedly, exact calculation is impossible, but in theory at least each province must contribute to an all-India deficit *in proportion to* its revenue as collected within its limits, plus such share of the Customs revenue as may be reasonable, looking to the general consuming power of its inhabitants, which presumably varies directly with their wealth and numbers.

It is impossible to follow the process of reasoning employed by the Committee. But however doubtful the results may be considered, they might have been accepted had the Committee not gone a step further, and added to these unknown factors by arbitrarily classifying income tax as Imperial. In this they followed the tentative recommendations of the Montagu-Chelmsford report, but the reasons given are wholly unconvincing and indefensible in principle. Clearly, there can be no objection to secure uniformity, as is indeed now suggested for General Stamps by central legislation (paragraph 8 of the Committee's report), and it is absurd to boggle at any difficulties arising in the case of ramifying industries with branches and subscribers under different administrations, when the principle of assessment of head offices has received universal acceptance elsewhere. It is, after all, a fact that head offices are located in, and industries directed from, the principal business centres of the world, and except for the strongest administrative reasons no new line of argument should be permitted. We are endeavouring to reconstruct autonomous areas, each with its own resources, so far as these can be calculated, and the usual conditions of fiscal arrangements within such areas must be postulated. But the real objection is a practical one.

AN ALTERNATIVE SOLUTION.

With income tax provincialised, Imperial resources would be deprived of a valuable expanding head of revenue, and the Imperial deficit would be so increased that its disappearance would seem to be somewhat indefinitely postponed. There is, however, an alternative solution, involving a considerable concession on the part of all administrations of comparatively highly industrialised areas, and that is the equal division of the proceeds of ordinary income tax and super tax between Provincial and Imperial. This solution, however, offended against the attractive canon of a clean cut. Recognising, however, to a very partial degree, the serious injustice proposed to industrial provinces, the Committee have searched for a second best solution—viz., provincialising General Stamps—have sought to minimise objections by a misleading presentment of the expanding nature of the revenues left to Bombay in particular, and have entirely ignored the basic inequity of depriving an industrial and wealthy province, with its higher standards of administration and increased costs of establishment, of the only available form of taxation of wealth. Compare the costs of administration in any urban area as against a rural area, in a wealthy as against a poor country, and then consider whether any satisfactory final solution can be propounded which leaves Bombay to pay for Education, Law and Order, and General Administration from the proceeds of taxation of small agricultural holders, in the most famine-stricken of all provinces, and of the liquor which the labouring classes consume under present conditions, which most Indian politicians consider should not be allowed to continue. Excise, be it noted, is a transferred subject, and the future excise policy of this Government will be directed by Indian Ministers. We must consider; also, what will be the position in the Legislative Council of the representative of an urban constituency if he is always open to the retort that neither he nor those who elected him pay a pie towards Provincial revenues.

The following figures and references will show that the above is no exaggerated or factious criticism. In paragraph 7 of the Committee's report an attempt is made to give the impression that, in Bombay particularly, there is a great capacity for future growth in the revenues so generously relinquished to us. The figures are specious. Take first the excise figures. From 1911-12 to 1919-17 the revenue rose from 203 lakhs roughly to 280½ lakhs, or a little over 11 lakhs a year, which is about 4 per cent. on the starting figure. 1917-18 shows the first results of the introduction of an entirely new system, under which all shops were put up to auction, and the real value of the vend fee ascertained by free competition. This system had been in force in the Madras Presidency for years, but for reasons into which it is not necessary to enter now, it had not been hitherto adopted in this Presidency. The result was striking. From 260½ lakhs the figure rose to nearly 320 lakhs in 1917-18 and 378 lakhs in 1918-19, and the budget figure on which the Committee based their percentage of growth was 430 lakhs. In 4 years the revenue had risen by over 65 per cent. or by more than 42 lakhs a year.

There are the clearest indications that the extraordinarily high prices realised at these initial auctions were due, in most instances, to speculative bidding. It had always been anticipated that this would be the case, but that, after a little experience, prices more in consonance with the real profits obtainable would be realised in the future. Thus, at the Simla Conference, the normal figure adopted was 392 lakhs against the 430 lakhs shown in the budget. But, leaving this apart, and assuming for the sake of argument that the new system will continue to bring in so heavy a revenue as that foreshadowed in the present budget, it is merely preposterous to suggest that the future rate of increase of the Bombay excise revenue is in any way represented by the percentage of growth given, without a word of explanation, in paragraph 7 of the Committee's report.

LAND REVENE.

Let us turn next to land revenue. (The other provincial heads included by the Committee are comparatively of no importance.) What are the facts? A word of explanation is necessary. The Bombay Presidency is peculiarly liable to famine. In the normal figures given at the Simla Conference, Rs. 35,50,000 have been adopted as the figure for famine expenditure, based on past averages. No other administration can show anything like this figure. In the case of Madras the figure is 3.6 lakhs. In a famine year, land revenue is suspended, and the receipts are small. In the year following a famine, receipts are abnormally swollen by the collections of items of land revenue suspended in the year before. If we analyse the figures on which the Committee have, again without any explanation, shown a percentage of growth which is only equalled by the comparatively undeveloped province of Burma, we arrive at the following startling results:—

Leaving aside land revenue from alienated lands, which practically does not fluctuate, land revenue proper in 1912-13 (the starting point selected by the Committee) stood at 3,78. The year was one of acute famine in the Ahmednagar district and in parts of Poona; and it was actually followed in the succeeding year by the abnormally high figure of 4,65 when in the Ahmednagar district, two years' assessment was collected, practically without exception, for the whole famine area. The figures pursue a varying course till we strike another bad patch in 1917-18 and 1918-19, when the revenue dropped to 3,97 and 3,54, with the inevitable consequence of a heavy rise to 4,70 in 1919-20, and the still higher figure of 4,88 in the budget of 1926-21. In fact, the normal growth of our land revenue is only about 2 lakhs a year, and the figures presented are wholly misleading.

These then are the figures on which the Committee have calculated their imaginary elasticity of the Bombay land revenue. The truth of course is that, considering its extraordinary liability to famine, Bombay lands are taxed probably as high as those of any province in India, and greatly higher than the permanently settled lands of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, where the percentage of growth is shown, to support the inference which the Committee would desire to see drawn, at less than a half and at about one-eighth, respectively, of the Bombay figures. The latest statistics of land revenue per head of population are Rs. 2-3-0 for Bombay, Rs. 2-14-0 for Sind as against Rs. 1-10-0 for Madras, Rs. 1-7-0 for the United Provinces, 10 annas for Bengal, and 8 annas for Bihar and Orissa. To a certain extent, the same considerations apply in the case of General Stamps. Before the war the increase under General Stamps was about 2 lakhs a year, on a total revenue of 42,44. In the budget figure which the Committee have taken, this figure, stimulated by war industries and the resulting accumulation of wealth, rose to roughly 93 lakhs. The revenue is, in any case, inconsiderable; but none can prophesy that a rate of expansion, which has so recently been accelerated by entirely special causes, is likely to be maintained.

COMPARISON OR INCOME-TAX AND LAND REVENUE.

Compare, on the other hand, the income-tax collection figures with the figures of land revenue. They are given here for the last ten years excluding excess profits duty. They speak for themselves, and illustrate better than words can do, the absurdity of depriving this rapidly industrialised province of all share in this their most important growing head of revenue.

Year.	Land revenue proper.	Income tax (including super tax).
1911-12	3,78	54
1912-13	3,78	58
1913-14	4,65	67
1914-15	4,18	69
1915-16	4,28	73
1916-17	4,20	1,41
1917-18	3,97	2,78
1918-19	3,54	3,89
1919-20	4,70	4,22
1920-21	4,88	5,09

After making every allowance for the collection of income tax on industries which may be directed from Bombay, but which, in some cases, may be carried on beyond its limits, there can be no doubt of Bombay's comparative wealth, as compared with that of every other province, not excepting Bengal; and the normal conclusion would be not that we should be pillaged in the interests of poorer and more backward provinces, but that we deserve a higher standard of administration and must be allowed to provide for the inevitably higher costs of our establishments recruited in competition with commercial firms.

The normal figures of expenditure as settled at the Simla Conference show this sufficiently clearly, based as they are on past actuals. After making due allowance for any abnormalities, the Bombay cost of administration was higher than that of any other province, not excepting Madras. Under the new classification, we are allowed a far smaller revenue than Madras, and less even than that assigned to the United Provinces, whose industrial wealth is indicated by a net income tax figure of 54 lakhs, as against our figure of 296 lakhs, according to the budget figures of 1920. The Bombay figure has since risen.

It may at once be admitted that income tax collections afford only one indication of an area's wealth, and that agricultural wealth must also be considered. But at least income tax collections cannot represent, on the average, less than 16 times that figure in the shape of income, while in the case of agricultural assessments in a ryotwari province, agricultural net incomes are not likely to be more than two or three times the assessment levied; and no agricultural incomes escape, as some incomes inevitably do in the case of industrial centres. Any calculation fairly made must still lead to the conclusion of this Presidency's comparative wealth and undoubted right to a higher standard of expenditure, if only to meet the high cost of all establishments due to the far higher standard of living.

Granted that the problem is a difficult one, and cannot be solved without considering the difficulties of other provinces, especially in the initial stages; yet the ultimate rate of contribution must be in accordance with ordinary principles, and wealthy provinces must not be penalised in a spirit of mere sentimentality or of vicarious charity. Under the Committee's wholly unnecessary arbitrary classification, Madras, whose former expenditure was less than ours, gains 576 lakhs, while Bombay gains 92 lakhs.

UNINTELLIGIBLE.

The references in paragraph 30 of the Committee's report to Bombay's abundant balances are merely unintelligible. With our reserves the Committee was not concerned. They are purely fortuitous, and due to past economics during the war; and, apart from any contribution to an all-India deficit, they will disappear with the normal growth of development, in the course of the next five years. Our normal surplus, as worked out at Simla, is about 48 lakhs. Under the proposals now made by the Committee on Financial Relations, this surplus will rise to 110 lakhs. If the budget figures for 1920-21, both for revenue and expenditure, are classified as proposed by the Financial Relations Committee, though our revenue, as exhibited in this budget, is considerably higher than the normal revenue which we anticipate, the surplus stands at 57 lakhs, and from this surplus it is seriously proposed that we should begin the new regime by contributing 56 lakhs, our contributions steadily increasing, until they reach the figure of nearly 128 lakhs in the seventh year! It is difficult to conceive of a more ill-advised proposal.

For the future, financial considerations must condition all development under the Reforms scheme, and no one can assert that the future Bombay Ministers are likely to be inferior in capacity to Ministers elsewhere. Yet, it is proposed to penalise the most progressive province in India, from the very inception of the Reforms, by a system of startling inequalities. The disabilities of an industrial province are left for us to shoulder: the advantages are wholly sequestrated to bolster up backward administrations. The Bombay public are certain to demand a business-like settlement, based on the ordinary commercial principles, of each Government cutting its coat according to its cloth. They will readily contribute in proportion to their wealth to Imperial defence. But if their contribution, both direct and indirect, is larger than that of any other province, as it undoubtedly is, it follows, as day follows night, that the balance left to the provincial Government for administration and development must also be proportionately larger.

The only possible solution that could be accepted by the Bombay public would be to allow them, as well as all other provinces, at least a half share in the income tax revenue, including super tax, and making proportionately larger contributions to the increased all-India deficit. It is not admitted that this is necessarily an entirely fair solution to Bombay, as no figures have been supplied, and doubtless the Committee's conclusions might be questioned in many respects. But the concession as regards half of their main expanding head of revenue will materially alter the whole situation, and provide for normal development on the lines hitherto followed. For that reason, it is the least that Bombay can claim.

FIRE IN A COTTON MILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

A big fire broke out at the Kesoram Cotton mills at Mutinbarus, yesterday night. The fire was entirely confined to a spinning room and an one storied pucca building. Practically all machinery in the building was destroyed and the loss is estimated at five lakhs of rupees.

MYSORE RACES.

MYSORE, June, 5.

The Mysore Race Week opened to-day with the Gymkhana meeting preliminary to the race meeting which comes off on Tuesday. His Highness the Maharaja was present the following are details:—

The following are the results of the Mysore races:—

THE KURAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile over five flights.

Mr. Krisnarajarao Mane's TANTALLAN, 11-2, Dashrat Rao 1
Mr. Abdul Sattar's PLUMSTONE, 11-7, Rahim Khan 2
Mr. Lakshman Rao's DILBHAR, 16-3, Hyder Hassein 3

Also ran:—Forest Queen 10-0, O. M. 11-0 Nut 11-0, I. D. S. M. 11-1.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Tantallan, 3 to 1 against Plumstone, 7 to 2 against I. D. S. M., 8 to 1 Forest Queen, 10 to 1 the remaining.

Time:—Not taken.

THE KAKANKOTE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's LITTLE WONDER, 10-12, Narayanaswami ... 1
Mysore Transport Corps' GOOD SHOT, 8-3, Ranga Rao 2
Lt.-Col. Rivett Carnac's WAR BABY 8-13, Sheriff 3

Betting:—5 to 4 on Little Wonder, even Good Shot and 6 to 1 against War Baby.

The race:—Little Wonder won by half a neck.

Time:—1 minute 8 seconds.

THE GUNDALPET STAKES.—Distance 5 furlongs.

K. H. Chengli's SARASWATI, 8-9, Yousuff Khan 1
Mysore Lancers' ZAHIR, 8-10, Syed Ahmed 2
M. S. Sivarama Singh's THAKUR, 8-7, Bhujanga Rao 3

Also ran:—Kitty, Bee.

Betting:—6 to 4 on, Saraswati 3 to 2 against Zanhir, 4 to 1 Kitty Bee and 5 to 1 Thakur.

The race:—Won by 3 lengths, 6 lengths between second and third.

Time:—55 seconds.

THE ANTHA SANTHE PLATE.—Distance 4 furlongs.

Mysore Lancers' ARAB KNIGHT, 7-5, Ranga Rao, ... 1
Mr. I. E. Winnall's CANDA 7-12, Waterhouse 2
Mr. T. B. B.'s MOONLIGHT 7-4, Yousuf Khan 3

Also ran:—Silver King 9-6, Arab Prince 7-5.

Betting:—Even Silver King, 8 to 1 on Arab Knight, 4 to 1 against Moonlight, 6 to 1 Canda and Arab Prince.

The race:—Won by one length.

Time:—55 seconds.

THE GUNDLUPET STAKES.—Distance 4 furlongs.

Lt.-Col. B. Shamraj Urs' Q. 1, 9-10, Gulam Mohamad 1
Mr. Hanumantia Rao's BIJALI 9-11, Basant Rao 2
Mysore Lancers' LURFIA 9-6, Ranga Rao 3

Also ran:—Turkish Flag 11-5, Nellie 10-1, Nagina 9-1, Apelline 2.

Betting:—Q 1, 2 to 1, against Turkish Flag 2 Lutfia, 3 to 1 Nagina and Nellie, 4 to 1 Biiali and Appleine 2.

The race:—Won by one length between second and third.

Time:—52 1/5 seconds.

THE BIRTHDAY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Maharaja of Mysore's BENGILL 8-7, Narayanswamy 1
Mysore Transport Corps' GOOD LUCK 7-3, Ranga Rao 2
Mr. Shaik Mustapaha's RISKROYAL 8-0, Yesoof Khan 3

Betting:—4 to 1 on Bengill, 5 to 2 against Risk Royal and 4 to 1 against Good Luck.

The race:—Won by three-quarters length, three lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 minute 4-3/5 seconds.

JUNAGADH MOSLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—His Highness the late Nawab Saheb did much to spread education among the Hindus as well as the backward Mohammaden community. Though the State is under a Mohammadan ruler, it is a matter of regret that there is not a single Mohammadan of this place appointed here on a high post. No doubt there are nearly sixty Mohammadan boys, studying in the Bahauddin College, but out of this number only one or two belong to this State and this is a due to the pecuniary circumstances of the Mohammadans of the State.

There are many poor Mohammadan youths in this State who, owing to their poor circumstances are compelled to give up their studies and seek employment in order to maintain themselves and are thereby deprived of the advantages of higher education and enlightment.

The zakat contribution of this State amounts to about Rs. one lakh yearly. If this money were to be utilized in giving scholarships and pecuniary aid to the poor Mohammadans of this State, many a poor Mohammadan youths would get the benefit of higher education and would be useful to the State in the long run.

Further it is a matter of regret that the Mohammadans of this State are not encouraged in most of the State Departments and the only departments which have encouraged and shown some sympathy to the Mohammadans of this State are the Railway and Engineering ones.

We most humbly and respect fully beg to lay these our grievances before His Highness the Nawab Saheb and trust that His Highness will redress them.

May God give long life and prosperity to His Highness our Nawab Saheb.—Amen.—Yours, etc.,

MOST LOYAL SUBJECT.

Official and Personal.

We understand Mr. H. P. Mody is a candidate for a seat on the Provincial Legislative Council as a representative of the Bombay City.

We understand that Mr. Motilal Kanji is a candidate for a seat in the new Bombay Provincial Council as a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

We understand that Mr. R. G. Pradhan will stand a candidate for election to the Legislative Council from the district of Nasik.

We understand that Mr. P. G. Joshi, pleader, Erandol, intends to stand as a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council in respect to one of the three seats allotted to the East Khandesh District.

We understand that Mr. H. V. Kolhatkar, pleader of Jalgaon, ex-Principal, General Education Institute, Bombay, and who is at present Secretary of the East Khandesh Branch of the Indian Home Rule League and the East Khandesh District Association, intends to stand as a candidate for one of the seats allotted to East Khandesh District, at the ensuing election.

AGARWALL CONFERENCE.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

The Second All-India Agarwall Marwadi Conference met yesterday at Madhava Baug, with Mr. Kamal Gavedwalla in the chair. A large number of Marwadi delegates and visitors from all parts of India were present. The proceedings began with the recitation of a poem on the prismic glory and present miseries of Mother Hind after which the following resolutions were passed:—

"That this Conference of the All-India Marwadi Agarwals, expresses its loyalty to the Crown and person of His Majesty the king and heartily rejoices at the proposed visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to India."

"That this Conference confirms the second and the third of the resolutions passed in the last sessions and requests the members of the community to translate those resolutions into actions soon."

"That this Conference recognises education to be the only means of prosperity and urges upon the members of the community to make efforts for more spread of education:

(a) that the primary education for boys and girls should be compulsory and free;

(b) that efforts should be made to give higher education to boys in Commerce, Art and Agriculture and care should be taken for practical instructions in the health of the youths;

(c) that special care should be taken for shaping the character of boys and girls by religious and moral education;

(d) that special attention should be paid to educate the girls in House-keeping, Art and Hygiene;

(e) that the Committee of this Conference be authorised to appoint a Committee of eleven members to work this resolution;

(f) that this Conference, earnestly requests the Government of India and Native Princes to make primary education free and compulsory.

CHILD MARRIAGES CONDEMNED.

"That this Conference severely condemns the custom of child-marriage, of unsuitable bride and bridegroom and marriage in old age and draws the attention of the community to the fourth resolution of the last session of this Conference and requests the community to act upon that resolution. The recognised marriageable age of a girl should be 12 years instead of ten as was mentioned in the fourth resolution of the last session:

(a) That in match-making the health and qualification of the bride and bridegroom should be taken into consideration instead of pedigree;

(b) that in no case a girl should be married before she is twelve and a man should not be married after he is forty;

(c) that such persons have been found who are greatly disgracing the community by selling and buying girls, in poverty. This Conference counsels the community to boycott such disgraceful persons.

(d) This Conference also counsels the community to boycott the relatives of such men who marry a second wife when the first wife is alive;

(4) that in order to save the community from unnecessary waste of wealth and prejudices, this Conference draws the attention of the members of the community to the fifth and the seventh and eleventh resolutions of its last sessions."

EMBARGO ON MUNITIONS.

QUESTION REFERRED TO TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

Recd. 5-30 p.m., June 6.

The Transport Federation, yesterday, received the Irish Trade Union delegates, regarding embargo on munitions. One of the delegates declared that trains run by the troops in Ireland would be derailed which would mean a war.

The question was referred to the Trade Union Congress.

AFFAIRS IN S. CHINA.

SERIOUS SPLIT BETWEEN POLITICIANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, June 3.

Recd. 5-30 p.m., June 6.

There is a serious split between politicians in South China. An historical meeting has taken place at Sun Yat Sen's house, which was attended by representatives of governors of Shensi the Szechuan, West Hueph, Kweichou, and Hunan. A resolution was passed declaring independence of all the above provinces which will, henceforth, not recognise the authority of Canton Government.

PRINCE OF WALES ON A WEEK'S HOLIDAY

TRIBUTES BY AUSTRALIAN PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 3.

Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 5.

BALLARAT.—The Prince of Wales will spend a week's holiday golfing near Melbourne before commencing the engagements of his tour in New South Wales.

The Australian press pays handsome tributes to the manner in which the Prince has courageously met all his engagements without complaint and expressed the opinion that his rest and holiday should extend over the proposed week.

MR. BONAR LAW'S DAUGHTER MARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.

Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 5.

Major-General Sir F. H. Sykes and Miss Isabel, daughter of Mr. Bonar Law, were married at St. Columba's Church, London, to-day. The Premier and many prominent personages were present.

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By order of the Board,
K. T. ANKLESARIA,
General Manager.

Bombay, 4th June, 1920.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, June 7, 1920.

INDIAN INCOME TAX.

The recent decision of a special bench of the Calcutta High Court in a test case regarding the claim of the Killing Valley Tea Company to exemption from income tax assessment of its profits on the ground that they are derived from agriculture which is excluded by law from the sources of income subject to the tax, deserves wider attention than it is likely to attract. The question at issue between the Tea Company and the Board of Revenue, Bengal, was whether incomes from tea gardens were covered by Section 4 of the Income Tax Act which provides that an agricultural income shall not be charged to the income-tax. The Company contended that the production of tea was an agricultural operation like the ordinary cultivator's production of grain or cotton while the income tax authorities held that the tea industry was a manufacturing industry. The High Court rejected both these pleas and took up a middle position, laying down that the processes of tea production were partly agricultural and partly manufacturing and that, therefore, the Tea Company was liable to the assessment to the income-tax to the extent of its profits derived from the manufacturing portion of its business. We are of opinion that this decision is perfectly reasonable, and though it may be difficult to separate the two kinds of income from the total profits of tea companies, the latter ought not to be allowed, in the interests of the nation, to enjoy an inequitable exemption from the payment to the public exchequer of their due share of taxation. It is notorious that planting companies, which make huge profits in India and send them out of the country, pay a ridiculously small amount of land tax to the State and it is but due to the general tax-payer that they should be brought within the net of the Income Tax Act. The State's demand upon a portion of their profit has been shown by the judgment of the Calcutta High Court to be quite legitimate and from the points of view, both of equity and of national finance, the tea and other planting companies ought to be made to make their contribution to the country's exchequer.

This is only one of the many interesting questions which crop up when we consider the income-tax as a source of revenue. It will be recollected that when the old Income-Tax Act was being amended two years ago, it was proposed to take agricultural incomes into account in fixing the rate at which non-agricultural incomes were to be taxed, but the proposal had to be abandoned owing to a chorus of opposition proceeding from landlords. Similarly, profits of shipping companies have been exempted from the income-tax on the ground of their being registered or incorporated out of India, though they have been making large profits out of Indian trade and business, and it is only after several years' agitation that an assurance has been secured that the exemption will be taken away shortly. Now, the needs of a growing revenue in India are urgent and insistent; and with the industrial and commercial developments which are rapidly taking place in the country, a well devised and graduated tax upon incomes is the only fruitful means available to Government, particularly when the miiddle and the poor classes in the community are being hit hard by high prices. An attempt is being made to improve the income-tax machinery and the collections are on the increase. At such a time the publication of a book dealing with the history and the operations of the Indian Income-tax in all its varied aspects cannot fail to be instructive, and we welcome with special pleasure, therefore, a volume on the subject written by Dr. S. M. Pagar of Baroda. (The Indian Income-Tax: Its History, Theory and Practice. By Shankar Madhav Pagar, M.A., Ph.D.) It is an admirable little book and discusses the problem of the income-tax from the historical, the theoretical and the practical points of view. It was long believed that the income-tax devised for the first time under British rule in 1860 by Mr. Wilson, the first Finance Member of the Government of India, was an innovation, an impost unknown to the rulers and people of India. It is a fact that the tax on incomes which was applied even to income from land was long opposed by the moneyed classes and the official and professional classes practically managed to escape from it. The tax was indeed unpopular—what tax is popular?—on account of its harrassing nature and of its incidence even upon very small incomes. And even zamindars in permanently settled Bengal had to pay it. But, what with extravagant expenditure on public works, with large military charges and with the pressura of famine relief, the Finance Member had to turn now and again to the tax on incomes in one form or another,—the license tax or the certificate tax. During the period of twenty-six years between 1860 and 1886, the tax was repealed and reimposed several times and in the latter year, owing to a threatened deficit,—the result mainly of Government's military and public works policy—it was made permanent. Though there was no regular income-tax in pre-British times, and the land tax was the most productive source of the revenue of Government, trades, professions and property had to bear their burdens. For several years, the yield of the income-tax under British rule was very small though the taxable minimum was low enough. This was the result of the poverty of the country which had few people who could be assessed to the income-tax. Having traced the history of the income-tax from the earliest times to the present day, Mr. Pagar has proceeded to discuss the principles and provisions of the Income Tax Act under various headings. His treatment of this part of his subject is as interesting as it is thorough. He points out a number of anomalies and complexities in the interpretation and application of the rules under the Act and shows how practice in this behalf varies in the different Provinces. For instance, he raises the question why a servant or pensioner of the Indian Government or an employee of an Indian Railway Company, who goes to England, should not be subjected to the Indian income-tax. They draw incomes from India and ought, in fairness, contribute to the Indian exchequer.

Mr. Pagar has given a detailed description of the machinery of the assessment and the collection of the income-tax and has discussed the principles underlying them. The comparisons he sets up between the methods followed in India and those in other countries are extremely suggestive. He writes with knowledge and accuracy and has drawn freely upon Government reports relating to the different Provinces. Though it has to do with the details, the technicalities and the subtleties of the Income Tax Act, as with its underlying financial and and economic principles, the book is not dull. Mr. Pagar writes with an open mind and is perfectly outspoken. So far as income-tax statistics are an index to the economic development of the country, he thinks that "the Indian industrial and commercial progress has not redounded to the benefit of the State and that it is painfully slow." We have already referred to the notion entertained by many—among them being high officials—that a tax on incomes is abnoxious to the feelings and unsuited to the genius of the Indian people. As Mr. Pagar says, "there is nothing Oriental or Occidental about an income-tax or the abuses consequent on the introduction thereof" and "the principle on which the tax is based is not only sound and just but is also within the grasp of the Oriental mind." He speaks with approval of the improvements recently made in the Income Tax Act and is in favour of the principle of progressive graduation and differentiation. He emphasises that in the past the trading and professional classes as well as highly paid Government servants contributed little directly to the national exchequer—which derived the bulk of its revenue from land—but that they are now being called upon to shoulder their proper share of the burden of State expenditure, though that contribution is not yet quite fair and equitable. This fact deserves more than casual notice. The authorities, Central and Provincial, will have to draw more and more upon the wealth of the well-to-do classes in the near future if the country is make any real progress; and the improvement and the extension of direct taxes like the income-tax will have to play a more important part in the fiscal system of the country. It was high time that all illusions in this matter were dispelled and people made up their minds to face the burdens of taxation which urgent needs of development devolve upon them. This does not mean that retrenchment and economy are either impracticable or may not be trusted as a source of relief. But even when rigorously practised,—as they must be practised,—they will have their limitations, and demands for expenditure are bound to be heavy.

Notes of the Day.

The Bolsheviks in Persia.

While the report that the Bolsheviks have entered Teheran, may be taken to be quite groundless, the semi-official statement from Paris that they continue to land troops at Enzeli invests the situation in Persia with a seriousness which cannot be minimised. If the Paris report proves to be true, then it will be clear that the Soviet Government, in spite of its diplomatic disclaimers, is playing for diversion in the East, in the hope of forcing the Allies in the European theatre to come to terms. The invasion of Persia is, no doubt, an unwarranted aggression and an international crime, but it is likely that the Soviet Government will seek to excuse itself on the ground that Persia is now a dependency of one of the Allied Powers and that the invasion of her territory is justifiable because the Allies are waging a war against itself. It is reassuring to hear that the Council of the League of Nations will meet in a few days to consider the protest of Persia against the Russian aggression. If, as a result of deliberations of the Council and the inter-Allied Conference which is meeting to discuss trade-relations with Russia, some permanent understanding with the Soviet Government is reached, the long wished-for solution of the vexed Russian question may not be distant. Both the Allies and the Soviet Government must be heartily tired of the game of cross-purposes they have been playing since 1918.

A Menace to Peace.

Those who are inclined to imagine that the next storm centre of the world is likely to be the Pacific will not have their fears lulled by the developments which are taking place, albeit silently and mostly behind the scenes, in the triangular contest between Japan, the United States and Australia,—the last, of course, representing the British Empire. In spite of the professed pacific sentiments of President Wilson and other American statesmen, the United States Government is steadily piling up its navy. Japan, who imagines herself to be the rightful mistress of the seas in that quarter of the globe and the custodian of the destinies of the Far East, is naturally disposed to look askance at the American artivities and to regard them as a menace to her own ambitions, in much the same way as Germany, aspiring for "a place in the sun", came to look upon the growth of the naval armaments of Great Britain. Japan is, therefore, fortifying her position by launching on a huge naval programme which will add 207 new war-ships to her already formidable navy in the course of the next few years. In doing this, Japan is, of course, anxious to convince the world that it is all being done in "self-defence" and with the most pacific intentions. But it is easy to see that it is merely international jealousy that inspires the breathless race for armaments that is proceeding between Japan and the United States on the one hand and Japan and the British Empire on the other.

Japan and Australia.

The Japanese have repeatedly repudiated the intention of questioning the right of Australians to keep their island continent purely "white" and they went so far as to waive the claim for "equality of status" for their nationals abroad, at the Versailles Conference. But the differences between the two countries on this subject do not yet appear to have been composed. The Peace Treaty has assigned the mandate for the former German islands in the Pacific partly to Japan and partly to Australia. The latter appears to be bent on keeping the islands for which she has secured the mandate as a "white men's" preserve. Japan has raised an objection to this policy on the ground that the Peace Treaty confers no such right of discrimination on Australia. Japan's protest has been conveyed to the League of Nations and it is understood that the arrangements for the mandatory rules of the Pacific islands have, in consequence, been postponed, pending the League's decision on the point raised by the Japanese. The relations between Japan and Australia, just at present, do not, therefore, appear to be of the pleasantest kind. Japan in waiving, at Versailles, the claim for "equality of status" had given to understand that she must be at liberty to raise the question later. It is not too much to say, in the face of the complications that have now risen, that a final and definite settlement of the question would go a considerable way to clear the air and remove the causes of friction between the two nations. Otherwise, the unhealthy atmosphere of suspicion between the two will be further poisoned by misunderstandings, which will not at all be conducive to the maintenance of peace in the Pacific.

Indians in East Africa.

The text of Sir W. Joynson-Hicks' letter to "The Times" on the subject of the status of Indians in East Africa is now available and it makes worse reading than in the summary which was cabled by Reuter. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks' reasoning is quite on a par with the logic of the wolf in the fable of the wolf and stork. He writes:—

If India is to have "self-government" she must at least permit it to the other members of the Empire. She will in the near future be at liberty to make rules in regard to the influx, say, of negroes from the Zambesi to Bengal or Bombay, but she can have no claim to dictate conversely the policy of Africa. British East Africa has declared in favour of being a white land in the same way as have Australia and New Zealand. The white settlers in East Africa and also in South Africa will not have the place overrun by Indians. Why should they? We did not conquer and colonize Africa for the benefit of India. She wants Home Rule. Very well, but she can't eat her cake and have it. She can't have the luxuries of Home Rule and refuse them to the other parts of the Empire.

Indians will quite agree that India can have no claim to dictate to British East Africa in her internal affairs, but the Indians who have made East Africa what it is, have a right, not only to a decent existence there, but to claim a voice, in proportion to their number, in the administration of the country.

Is Might Right?

Again, why does Sir W. Joynson-Hicks limit India's right of exclusion to negroes from Zambesi? Is he prepared to accede to India the right of exclusion whites hailing from East Africa? If he is not, then the talk of reciprocity and retaliation has no meaning. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks speaks of "British East Africa" having declared in favour of being a white land in the same way as have Australia and New Zealand." But, who constitutes "British East Africa?"—a handful of whites in the midst of thousands of children of the soil and the not less numerous pioneer Indian settlers? "We did not conquer and colonise Africa for the benefit of India", says this neo-Imperialist. We suppose, Africa was not "conquered" and "colonised" even for the benefit of the coloured races, which have been inhabiting it for ages past, but wholly and solely for the benefit of the white conquerers! If such is the underlying motive of all British conquests, then the sooner the world is disillusioned in this respect, the better will it be for all concerned. Sir W. Joynson talks of whites "conquering" East Africa. If anybody conquered East Africa back for the Empire from the enemy, it was the Indian army. It, perhaps, suits the purposes of our neo-Imperialists to ignore not only the Indian army's services and saerifices in East Africa, but also all the pledges given to India by British statesmen at the time, and quietly to appropriate the honour of conquest to themselves, so as to enjoy the fruits of other people's labours.

India's Right.

We do not think Sir W. Joynson correctly represents the British Imperialism of to-day, for if he does, then he and those of his way of thinking will have more than acquiesced in the appellation of "Perfide Albion", which some European politicians have given to their country. But, as we have said, we do not believe that British Imperialism, even in the hey-day of victory, such as it is enjoying now, will sink so low as to endorse the Machiavelian doctrines of Sir W. Joynson-Hicks. Apart from the right of Indians to enjoy all privileges of British citizenship in every part of the Commonwealth, the claim of Indians to equality of status in East Africa rests on stronger foundations than those Sir W. Joynson-Hicks suggests. British East Africa is not a self-governing colony of the Empire, but a Protectorate and Indians have every right to demand an equality of status with all other peoples choosing to remain in that territory. The Viceroy speaking in the Imperial Legislative Council on January 30th of this year, well defined the Indian point of view. He said: "The position of the Government of India is, and will always be, that there is no justification in a Crown Colony or Protectorate for assigning to British Indians a status in any way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects." India will spare no effort to maintain this position, however much the enemies of this country may try to misinterpret her aims.

An Unworthy Attempt.

We never believed that the "loyal" address to Sir Michael O'Dwyer to which Lord Sydenham referred in his letter to the "Times" the other day, could have been anything but a got-up affair. According to Mr. Santanam, Secretary of the Congress Committee which conducted the inquiry into the Punjab disturbances, the references to martial law and "organised conspiracy" in the address were an interpolation made by some designing person or persons, without the consent or knowledge of most of the members of the Deputation. It is impossible to believe that Mr. Shafi was a party to such a shady transaction. It is possible that the gallant knight of Tiwana, who took a leading part in stage-managing things last year after the disturbances and who, in his evidence before the Hunter Committee, showed himself to be an out-and-out admirer of Sir M. O'Dwyer and other martial law administrators, may throw some useful light on the question of the genesis and evolution of the now-famous address. Will he? But, whether he does so or not, the address itself must stand discredited as an unworthy attempt to extort "loyalty" and "gratitude" from a terrorised people.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

AN INCORRECT VERSION.

Mr. B. G. Tilak writes:—

I came here this evening by Calcutta must and found that in your issue of the 3rd instant an A. P. telegram from Benares stating that Tilak-Besant controversy was decided to be taken up by the All-India Congress Committee. This is *absolutely incorrect*. The fact is that the matter was dropped as being beyond the jurisdiction of the Committee and papers filed.

Another misrepresentation is in regard to 'Tilak's manifesto.' That manifesto *as such* was not discussed. The question of Reforms was on the agenda; and in that connection it was proposed by a supporter of Mrs. Besants view that the Congress being a non-party organisation should not take part in elections, nor should allow its subordinate organisations to do so. It was in the course of speeches on this proposed resolution that "Tilak's manifesto" was referred to and the President declared that it was unobjectionable. In the discussion it was further made clear that in publishing their manifestoes the Provincial Congress Committees did not exceed the authority rusted in them by the Congress constition in such matters. All parties are included in the Congress but that does not mean that the Congress, as a whole, has no distinct opinion of its own. It was further pointed out that this distinct opinion of the Congress on the Reforms Act was embodied in the Amritsar resolution which was held to require no further explanation. Upon this the proposed resolution, as stated above, was withdrawn by the mover and the matter was dropped.

NON-COOPERATION RESOLUTION.

ADOPTED AT MEETING OF KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Regarding the adoption of non-co-operation resolution at the meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee held at Allahabad, the Associated Press report after detailing the proceedings of the point Hindu-Moslem meeting, etc., stated:—

The general feeling was strongly in favour of non-co-operation which was ultimately adopted in a solemn manner the next day by the Central Khilafat Committee.

ARMOURED TRAIN AND AEROPLANES.

STRANGE CAUSE FOR FIRING

HUNTER COMMITTEE MINORITY REPORT.

We give below Chapter VI of the Minority Report of the Hunter Committee entitled Armoured trains and aeroplanes.

1. It appears that on the 15th of April an armoured train which had machine-guns and searchlights, in charge of a British officer and British soldiers, was sent from Lahore to Sheikhupura. At Sheikhupura Lala Sri Ram Sud, sub-divisional officer, Sheikhapura sub-division, go into the train and proceeded to Chuharkana station. Some of the residents of Chuharkana and other adjoining villages had on the 14th and 15th done considerable damage to the railway lines and the railway station. The armoured train proceded slowly from Sheikhupura and arrived near Chuharkana station in the early hours of the 16th April. Near the distant signal they found an obstruction placed on the line. After removing this obstruction they were proceeding further when they found men about the line and opened fire; and one man was killed. The armoured train then proceeded to the Chuharkana station, but none of the rioters were there then. Lala Sri Ram Sud and the military escort got down from the armoured train, and went into a factory where it was suspected that some men were in hiding. Some rifle shots were fired in the dark with a view to terrify the village people. There were no casualties. On the morning of the 16th, the armoured car proceeded a mile further and pulled up in the vicinity of Chuharkana. It may be mentioned that the Chuharkana railway station is not near the village, but near what is known as the Chuharkana market. From this point the machine-gun was fired from the armoured train into the village and later the party seems to have gone into the village and done some further firing. The people in the village who were thus fired at, were not at that time engaged in any acts of violence and we think that this firing was not justified. We set out below the examination of Lala Sri Ram Sud about this firing

Q.—So you moved your armoured train from the station to a place beside this village and pulled it up there?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And then you fired into the village, did you?

A.—I have said in my statement that while we were in the armoured train we noticed the movement of a number of people in the village.

Q.—Yes, I will deal with that in a minute. How far were these people whose movements you saw from the train?

A.—So far as the eye-sight could reach.

Q.—How many yards from you?

A.—I cannot give the number of yards. It was as far as my eye-sight went.

Q.—You were on the railway line?

A.—Yes, and I could see the movement of the people.

Q.—You were in your armoured train opposite to the village? The village consists of houses?

A.—Yes, but we discovered the movements of the people on the outskirts of the village.

Q.—That is between the village houses and the railway line?

A.—No, on the other side.

Q.—There must be several rows of houses, there cannot be only one row?

A.—Yes, but I am speaking of the out skirts of the village. The outskirts could be seen, but not the inside of the village.

Q.—Where were these people, on the other side or where?

A.—By other side, I do not mean a place which I could not see. I mean they were near the village, but on the outskirts of the village, and that I could see them from the armoured train.

Q.—Were they between you and the village houses?

A.—No.

Q.—Between you and the village houses there was nothing?

A.—No.

Q.—Where were these people?

A.—These people were on one side of the village.

Q.—What do you mean by other side, do you mean behind the houses?

A.—No, I do not mean that, I mean a side that I could see myself.

Q.—They were in some outskirt that you could see?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How many were there?

A.—I could see movements of people.

Q.—You could not see the people at all?

A.—I could see the people. Some of them could be seen moving on horseback a little further away. I could not give an exact idea of their number.

Q.—You must have formed some idea? You cannot say whether they were 5 or 10 or 100?

A.—I cannot tell you. There might have been a hundred people hidden behind.

Q.—I am asking you about the people you saw?

A.—There were a good many people. They were considerably more than five certainly.

Q.—Could you see their faces from there very well?

A.—Yes.

THE MEANING OF "MOVEMENTS."

Q.—What were their movements?

A.—They were moving.

Q.—I want to know what you mean by saying you saw their movements, what movements?

A.—They were not committing any mischief, I do not say that. They were probably in consultation.

Q.—They were not committing any mischief?

A.—No, not at that time.

Q.—What were their actual movements?

A.—People were coming into and going out of the village.

Q.—You did not know what their object was?

A.—As I came to know later their object was to attack us in the armoured train.

Q.—Their object was to attack you?

A.—Yes, they were collecting and some were going to call other people.

Q.—From looking at them in the distance you made out they they were going to call people from the village to attack you?

A.—No, I did not say so, I said I learnt about it later, but we could guess that they were meaning some mischief to us.

Q.—It is true that you learnt that afterwards; I am dealing now with what happened.

A.—Unfortunately I cannot eliminate things that are in my brain; I have to take things together.

Q.—What we are dealing with now is what you did at that time and what materials you had then and what was your frame of mind. For that purpose what you learnt afterwards is utterly useless. When you refer to their movements, what were their actual movements?

A.—As I said they were coming and going. I fancied they were collected for some object.

Q.—You saw some people going into the village and some people coming out of it and from that you concluded that they were collecting to attack you?

A.—Yes, they were collecting with some sinister purpose.

Q.—From the mere fact that some people were going into the village and some coming out at the time, you concluded that they were assembling for some sinister purpose?

A.—Yes, I know what their temper was before. We were still there and they had collected and had not gone into hiding.

Q.—May I take it in this way, that because when you arrived in your armoured train they did not go into hiding, you thought they were out for some sinister object?

A.—Not exactly. I knew these men had done mischief, and on the arrival of the armoured train they did not disperse and so as they were still moving about I knew some mischief was intended.

Q.—You say these people had done the mischief?

A.—The whole village was there. I could not make any distinction.

Q.—You did not make any distinction?

A.—No, certainly not, and as a matter of fact, the whole village was there.

Q.—And you considered the whole village to be guilty?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And because they were not in hiding and were still showing themselves you thought you were entitled to fire?

A.—Those people ought to have dispersed in the ordinary course.

Q.—Your view was that when your armoured train arrived opposite the village, no villager ought to be seen, is that your idea? That is what it comes to?

A.—It does not come to that, that no villager should be seen.

Q.—When the armoured train came there you noticed certain movements?

A.—Yes, I noticed certain movements and I concluded those movements were intended for some sinister object.

Q.—What I want to know is why did you conclude that?

A.—They were not there in the morning; they had collected then; why were they there?

Q.—What time of day was this, early in the morning?

A.—It was about 12 or 1.

Q.—And your idea was that they had n business to be going out of or coming into the village at that time?

RIDING ON HORSEBACK—ONE CAUSE OF FIRING!

A.—Not going out and coming in. The had some horses with them, why had the these with them?

Q.—These village people should not hav any horse at all?

A.—No, but they should not be on their horses at that time.

Q.—Your reason for concluding that you must fire was because you saw some people on horses, is that so?

A.—As I say this was one of the factors. Do not take things in an isolated manner.

Q.—One of the factors on which you decided to fire was that you saw people on horses?

A.—Yes, some coming and some going.

Q.—And you thought these people had no business to be on horses at all?

A.—Not at that time.

Q.—And on that you fired?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you do next?

A.—We went out and saw a number of people and the British soldiers fired, but it did not take effect.

Q.—Where did you see them?

A.—On the outskirts of the village.

Q.—At the same place as you had seen those people before?

A.—On the same side.

Q.—When you saw the people what were they doing?

A.—I cannot say.

Q.—You did not notice what they were doing?

A.—I have already said what they were doing.

Q.—But you now came near them, you had first seen them from the train; you had now alighted, did you see what they were doing?

A.—At that time I did not notice what they were doing.

Q.—You did not care to enquire what they were doing?

A.—I did not care to enquire.

Q.—You at once decided to fire?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did you decide to fire?

A.—Because we knew they were out for mischief. I had already come to know these men were doing some mischief.

Q.—Because you had the fixed idea in your mind that these people were bent on mischief you fired?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When you reached near them you did not enquire what they were doing at the time?

A.—No.

Q.—Or look at them?

A.—We were looking at them.

Q.—You did not care to see what they were doing, you straightaway opened fire at them? How many shots were fired?

A.—I do not know, some shots were fired.

Q.—How many people were killed?

A.—I do not think anybody was killed; one man was wounded.

Q.—And did you do this also to teach the people a lesson and strike terror?

A.—I said to avert that danger.

Q.—To avoid the danger of their doing further mischief?

A.—And attacking, and eventually, it was found that they were ready to attack.

Q.—After having done this, did you go back to the train?

A.—Yes.

MAKING AN IMPRESSION.

The above extracts show that Lala Sri Ram Sud considered the whole village as guilty and resorted to this firing with a view to inflicting punishment and making an impression. In this connection may be noticed the evidence of Lieutenant Abdul Rahim Khan and Bawa Singh, Executive Engineer, Lyallpur. They arrived at Chuharkana from Lyallpur by an ordinary train. But as the train was unable to proceed further, they were kept in the market by one Iqbal Singh, pleader, for the night. Next morning they boarded another armoured train which had arrived there, and when this train proceeded and arrived near the Chuharkana village, the armoured train in which Lala Sri Ram Sud was, came up from behind and stopped at a distance of 200 yards. Both these witnesses testify to the firing in the village from the armoured train No. 3 and the subsequent firing by the parties that went into the village. The armoured train in which Sri Ram Sud was, then returned to Sheikhupura where he alighted and from there went back to Lahore. It again returned from Lahore on the 17th and taking Lala Sri Ram Sud at Sheikhupura, went to Chuharkana. There was no firing this time.

2. Then on the 18th the armoured train with Lala Sri Ram Sud again went from Sheikhupura and pulled up near the village of Mahnianwalia. The party went to the village and fired into a crowd of about 25 people found there. L. Sri Ram Sud said that he did not know and did not see what they were doing but opened fire. We set out below the evidence of Lala Sri Ram Sud on this point.

A.—We went to Mahnianwaha village, a village which had taken considerable part in the disturbances.

Q.—You came with soldiers?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you do there?

A.—On the way a crowd was seen and they were fired on.

Q.—Where?

A.—Near Mahnianwaha.

Q.—Outside it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the number?

A.—I cannot give the number. It was a crowd.

Q.—Will it be 10 or 15 people?

A.—More than that.

Q.—How many?

T.—More than 25.

Q.—What were they doing?

A.—There was the crowd. They did nothing. I cannot say they were doing anything.

Q.—At what distance were you from it?

A.—About 2 furlongs, I should say.

Q.—You did not see what they were doing?

A.—No.

Q.—You did not care to see?

A.—No.

Q.—In what direction were they going? Were they standing or moving.

A.—They were probably standing.

Q.—You were not sure?

A.—They were probably standing.

Q.—What do you mean by probably"? You were not sure? They might be moving in some direction.

A.—They were there.

Q.—What were they doing? Were they standing there or moving?

A.—They were probably standing.

Q.—You were not sure?

A.—They were probably standing.

Q.—What do you mean by "probably"? You were not sure? They might be moving in some direction?

A.—They were there.

Q.—What were they doing? Were they standing there or moving?

A.—Some might be standing and some might be moving.

Q.—You do not know what they were doing?

A.—No.

Q.—And you opened fire on them?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Who decided that? Yourself?

A.—Myself and the Commanding Officer.

We are of opinion that this firing on the 18th was not justified. The action of Lala Sri Ram Sud was intended to be punitive and for the purpose of creating an impression. The following are further extracts from his evidence:—

Q.—Where is that village Mahnianwala?

A.—It is between Moman and Dhaban Singh.

Q.—Did anything occur there?

A.—Yes, as both the villages of Mahnianwalia and Pucca Dulla were concerned in the mischief in the case of Dhaban Singh, and had looted that station, myself and the Officer Commanding took counsel together and thought it advisable that some lesson must be taught to these villagers. Then we walked into the village. I had no occasion to go into Pucca Dulla village, because it is further away. Mahnianwalia is nearer at a distance of one mile Myself, the Officer Commanding and some soldiers walked together and on the way a crowd that was on the fields was fired upon.

Q.—Was that crowd bent on mischief in your opinion?

A.—Yes, the whole countryside was bent on mischief in those days. It was only after this firing had been done that they came to their senses.

ANOTHER FIRING ON APRIL 17.

3. There was another case of firing which we think it is difficult to justify. Captain Flowerdew on the 17th April under official instructions came to Chuharkana. He wanted to arrest a person called Ram Singh, but he found that he had left the village of Chuharkana and was near a well two miles away in company of some other people. When Captain Flowerdew's party proceeded in that direction, Ram Singh's party observing them from a distance of half a mile, ran away. It is not clear whether Ram Singh was among the party. Captain Flowerdew was told in the village that he was. Fire was opened when one of the party was killed. The person killed was not Ram Singh who does not appear to have been traced that day. The fugitives apparently then got divided into two parties. The main party was followed by Captain Flowerdew, and the other party by Sergeant Davies. Sergeant Davies, it is said, came upon an armed party some of whom were mounted; and Sergeant Davies opened fire and killed four. Captain Flowerdew in his evidence before us said that when Sergeant Davies came upon the armed party one of them fired at Sergeant Davies and thereupon Sergeant Davies opened fire. This attack on Sergeant Davies has not been mentioned in the report made by Captain Flowerdew on the 17th April (which is appendix IX to General Beynon's report, of the 5th September 1919) or in any other contemporaneous document. We give below the explanation given by Captain Flowerdew of the omission.

Q.—There is one more fact. Neither this report on which you have been examined nor any other thing mentions the fact that anyone fired upon Sergeant Davies?

A.—No.

Q.—And to-day you add this statement that one man fired upon Sergeant Davies and upon that he returned the fire?

A.—Yes; I may explain it. At the time I wrote this report there was no need to prove to anybody that there were riots on. It was a self-evident fact.

Q. Because there were riots on, therefore to your mind it was quite clear that any party of soldiers that would go to any village would be fired on?

A.—No.

Q.—The mere fact that there were riots does not necessarily prove that Sergeant Davies must have been fired upon?

A.—I did not refer to it because it was self-evident that there were riots at the time.

Leaving aside the firing by Sergeant Davies, we are of opinion that the firing on the people who left the vicinity of the well on seeing the party of Captain Flowerdew from a distance is difficulty to uphold.

4. On 14th April, 4 aeroplanes from Lahore visited Gujranwala. One of them dropped eight bombs and also used its Lewis Gun, another only machine-gunned, the third also used machine-gun, and the fourth took no action. In all, 10 bombs appear to have been dropped, but two have not been accounted for. The total number of rounds fired by two of the aeroplanes was 980. The total number of casualties was 9 killed by the aeroplanes as given in the Government case; the number of the woulded by the police and the aeroplanes are not separately given; but they were in all 27. It appears that Major Carberry in charge of one of the machines first went to Gujranwala and having hovered over it, went to Dulla village. He found there a crowd of 150 people on the road, and, as he says, walking in the direction of Gujranwala. He dropped three bombs on them and when they ran away in the village, he fired 50 rounds of machine-gun into the village. The following extract from Major Carberry's evidence about the incident shows that he was trying to produce a moral effect:—

BOMBS DROPPED ON OUT-LYING VILLAGES.

Q.—Those bombs you dropped on particular crowds that you saw there?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where were those crowds, in the streets or outside the village?

A.—They were on the road outside the village.

Q.—That crowd consisted of how many people?

A.—I reported 150, I cannot tell you exactly.

Q.—How many miles was this village from Gujranwala?

A.—About two miles north-west of Gujranwala.

Q.—What was this crowd doing?

A.—They were going towards Gujranwala.

Q.—How were you able to ascertain that they were coming to Gujranwala?

A.—They were walking in the direction of Gujranwala.

Q.—And you dropped three bombs at them?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you say in your report that you fired machine gun into the village itself?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That firing was not at any particular crowd?

A.—It was at the people on whom I dropped the bombs and who ran back to the village.

Q.—When you first dropped bombs on a party of 150 strong they began to run away into the village?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you fired machine gun into the village also?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That was over the houses in the village?

A.—I suppose some of the shots hit the houses.

Q.—You say that the people when they were fired at began to run away, *i.e.*, after you dropped the thombs they began to disperse and got into some of the houses. That is what they attempted to do?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You fired machine gun into the village and threw bombs on those people who took shelter in the houses but there were other innocent people in those houses.

A.—I could not discriminate between innocent and other people who were, I think, doing damage or were going to do damage.

Q.—You say that on 150 people, that were seen there, you dropped three bombs with the result that they dispersed and ran into the village. Was not your object accomplished? Was there any further need of firing machine gun?

A.—The machine gun was not fired indiscriminately. It was fired on the people who were running away.

Q.—You fired machine gun into the village?

A.—I said the crowd scattered and ran back into the village, and I have said that 50 rounds machine-gun were fired into the village. I fired at the men.

Q.—When the crowd split up and there could not be on the spot particular people in the village; they must be running away and entering the houses; then you fired machine-gun into the village which hit the houses in which there were perfectly innocent people?

A.—I was at a height of 200 feet. I could see perfectly well and I did not see anybody in the village at all who was innocent.

Q.—What I mean, Captain, is this. When you threw the bombs on them they began to run away. Was not your object really accomplished?

A.—No.

Q.—What was the further need of machine gunning them and killing them? Your object was to disepse the crowds that had assembled and were attempting to proceed to Gujranwala. The throwing of bombs must have resulted in some casualties. Was there any further need of firing of machine-gun?

A.—Yes, to do more damage.

Q.—But then the object seemed to be to hit or kill more people in that crowd, although they had begun to disperse and were running away after the bombs had been thrown on them?

A.—I was trying to do this in their own interests. If I killed a few people they would not gather and come to Gujranwala to do damage.

Q.—Do I take it then, although by the first throwing of the bombs they began to disperse and run away, you still machine-gunned them in order to prevent the possibility of their reassembling, the idea being to produce a sort of moral effect on them?

A.—Yes. Quite right.

BOMBS ON A BOARDING HOUSE.

Then Major Carberry appears to have gone to another village and there fired the machine-gun on 50 people who he saw, were coming to this village from Gujranwala. According to Major Carberry, he did not see any casualties. Then Major Carberry returned to Gujranwala and dropped a bomb which evidently fell over the Khalsa Boarding House. He further fired 30 rounds of machine gun into the people in the precincts of this building. Then he dropped two further bombs somewhere about the railway station and fired 150 rounds of machine-gun into the crowds in the city of Gujranwala.

Another aeroplane from Lahore, in charge of Second-Lieutenant Vincent, fired about 25 rounds of machine-gun into a crowd of 20 or 25 near the level crossing. Lieutenant Vincent appears to have flown round the outlying villages and fired about 700 rounds of machine-gun on small crowds who had according to him dispersed and taken cover. This appears from Lieutenant Vincent's statement embodied in the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Minchin, Wing Commander.

We are of opinion that looking to the inherent difficulties in regulating the operations of an aeroplane on a town consisting of a large number of innocent people, the danger of a person in the aeroplane unfamiliar with the town not being able to make out unmistakeably whether any particular people are peacefully engaged or otherwise and the consequent risk of hurting innocent people, are so grave that the use of aeroplanes in case of such disturbances is to be deprecated. It is said that when no other means were available of sending relief the use of an aeroplane was the only means that could be adopted. It is difficult no doubt to lay down any general proposition applicable to all conditions, but as we have said above, the danger inseparable from the use of aeroplanes for bombing is so considerable that it should as far as possible be deprecated. It appears that two days before these aeroplanes were sent to Gujranwala, there was a discussion at Government House where Sir Michael O'Dwyer says it was decided that when aeroplanes were to be used they should not drop bombs in any city or thickly populated area because they could not do so with discrimination. The suggestion to send aeroplanes to Gujranwala on the 14th was made by Sir Michael O'Dwyer. The following entry appears in the Government House War Diary:—

"General Staff Officer, 16th Division, asked to send aeroplanes and drop bombs if necessary and a good target presents itself. The opportunity for and aeroplane seems good."

The following entry appears in the General Staff Diary:—

Private Secretary to Lieutenant-Governor telephoned to me as follows:—"Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala, 12-30. *Hartal* still going on, mob active, more expected. Bridges on either side station burnt. 15 Up Passenger stopped by mob. Police force insufficient.

His Honour considers this to be good opportunity for aeroplanes to use bombs as there is little opportunity of hurting friends.

I repeated this immediately to the General Officer Commanding and received orders to send what aeroplanes available."

We are unable to uphold the action of Major Carberry in dropping bombs on the

(Continued on page 10.)

NON-COOPERATION.

A CRY FOR HALT.

BY MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

I do not think any apology is needed from me if I, without any reserve, express my views on the methods of advancing the just cause of Moslems with regard to the Khilafat. As I shall show apology is rather due from those leaders, who, from mixed motives, have studiously refrained from expressing their views and allowing their silence to be construed as evidence of support towards contentious resolutions taken in the name of the nation. In Saturday's "Chronicle" its special correspondent announced the direct initiation of the non-co-operation campaign as a "historic Hindu-Moslem decision." From the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee to refer the question to a special session of the Congress. I gathered that the question was held over for subsequent decision. It is true the All-India Congress Committee evaded decision for fear of its being unfavourable to non-cooperation, as leaders even like Mr. Tilak, and Lala Lajpatrai expressed themselves against immediate adoption of the movement, and pointed out the practical difficulties that were in the way. However, if the special session is held at Calcutta we shall have the opportunity of submitting Mr. Gandhi's proposals to the judgment of the Congress which claims to express national opinion. Decisions, so far-reaching have to be thoroughly discussed by representative bodies, before being expressed in the name of the nation and as an injunction to the people. What makes for immediate popularity now, is not candour, but diplomatic silence. When I say that, before the movement is directly launched the opinion of leaders ought to be ascertained and published for open criticism, I hope I shall not be accused of attempting tactics for delay. I hope my sympathies will not be doubted. I feel, deeply for our Moslem brethern who are justly distressed over the iniquity of the Turkish Treaty. It is a treaty of spoliation calculated to wreck the prospects of revived Islamic culture, and entirely to disrupt the religious policy of Islam. To Moslems, the sole justification for existence, is their religion; and their religion enjoins upon them to maintain the integrity of the Khalifa. What is the use of the British Government repeatedly saying, with an air of tolerance, that the question of the Khilafat is one for Moslems to decide? When they have a hand in depriving the Khalif of his attributes, of his wardenship of the Holy Places, they are guilty of meddling with a sacred institution, and there is no sincerity in their ostentatiously offering the question for the judgment of Moslems. Professions of non-interference seem to me, to be rather hollow, and I can understand the anguish of Moslems as they watch, in impotence, the degradation of a vital institution. Again, I feel as much as Mr. Gandhi does, that there have been, in the Treaty, flagrant violations not only of the principle of self-determination, but also of pledges made by Mr. Lloyd George, and Lord Hardinge and recently confirmed by the Premier, as binding on the British Nation. Compliance with secret treaties, the lure of oil, the grab of untrustworthy claimants like Greece after the Smyrna atrocities, the threatened hectoring of the King of Syria in spite of the Damascas Congress, the promotion of tribal antagonisms—all these form a discredited chapter in European diplomacy. Moslems no doubt feel indignant that the fate of a sacred office should have become the sport of Imperialistic grab. All Indians share their feelings, sick as they are that a treaty so outrageous should be accompanied by humanitarian professions. Lastly, there is the menace of the rank exploitation of all Asiatic peoples demonstrated in the treaty. This threat and foretaste of vassalage, fairly accomplished in Africa, adds to the indignity of a peace, which would have been softer if the vanquished nation had been Christian and European. As it is, the dismemberment of Turkey by the Powers, is a crime of the type of the partition of Poland, only the results will, unless the wrongs are duly repaired, be more disastrous in their nature.

Quest for a Remedy.

I have dwelt at length on the nature of the Turkish Treaty, to show that I fully sympathize with the anguish of Moslems, and regard the fate of the Khilafat as a calamity. I am anxious that no means should be lost for remedying a wrong so gross, and so potent with the forces of evil reaction. Mr. Gandhi has devised the non-cooperation movement, the meeting of the All-India Central Khilafat Committee held in Bombay on May 12, accepted it for trial; and now it is announced as a joint decision of Hindus and Moslems. Before the initiation of even the first of the four stages I must be permitted to point out that Moslems should requisition their leaders to express their opinion on the operation of the movement. Surely it is not an extravagant demand to make. At the meeting in Bombay on May 12, at which I was present and expressed my views against the movement, out of 54 members from Bombay not even half a dozen were present to adopt the final decision. We have a right to ask that Moslem opinion should be fairly well consolidated before general action is decided upon. Hitherto, on questions affecting the Moslems of India, the All-India Moslem League used to represent their cause, and confer with the Congress. The League at Amritsar passed strong resolutions protesting against the threatened position of Turkey and the degradation of the Khalif. On the methods of subsequent agitation they pronounced no opinion. Now, while the Congress Committee is asked to decide the question, the committee of the League, hitherto respected as the organ of authentic Moslem opinion, remains silent. As if to improve the puzzle of inaction on the part of reputed leaders, men like Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Hassan Imam, Mr. Mazhurl Haque and the Raja of Mahamudabad are silent Mr. Jinnah is the President of the League and a distinguished Moslem leader, he has been silent and un-

(Continued on page 10.)

TO DYER'S RESCUE.

ACTION OF GOVT. OF INDIA CONDEMNED.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S CABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

In view of the forthcoming debate in Parliament on the Hunter Committee Report the Secretary of the European Association has cabled to the President of the Association now in England to emphasize in the Press and Parliament that the general body of Europeans in India strongly uphold General Dyer and condemn the action of the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

RESULT OF OAKS STAKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 5.

The following is the result of the Oaks Stakes:—

Mr. A. Cunliffe's CHARLEBELLE (Whalley) ... 1
Sir R. Jardine's CINNAT (William Griggs) ... 2
Sir E. Hulton's ROSELET (V. Smyth) 3

Seventeen Ran.

Won by a neck. Four lengths between the second and third.

Betting.—7/2 against Charlebelle; 2/1 Cinna; 25/1 Roselet.

Oaks.—The Queen of Jest was ridden by Robbins.

Add:—Tullamore ridden by F. W. Scourse.

Omit:—Polyla.

Otherwise the runners were identical with the probables.

The Oaks was run in 2 minutes 38 and one fifth seconds.

NOTES ABOUT THE OAKS.

Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's bl f Charlebelle is, by Charles O'Malley. Bushey Belle, trained at Burbage by H. Braime. A. Whalley, the jockey has been prominent as a winner of big races in recent years, but never rode the winner of the Oaks before, nor the Derby. He had the 1919 Thousand Guineas on Roseway, the 1912 Jubilee Stakes on Bachelor's Hope, the 1913 and 1918 Manchester Cup on Lorenzo and By Jingo respectively, the 1913 Eclipse Stakes on Tracery, to mention his chief successes.

Sir Robert W. B. Pardine's b f Cinna is by Polymelus—Baroness La Fleche and William Griggs steered her to victory in the One Thousand Guineas in April at 4 to 1. She was trained at Newmarket in the stables of R. T. Wangh. The filly Charlebelle did not take part in the One Thousand Guineas. Cinna's success at Newmarket was very popular for it was the first classic win of that popular sportsman Sir Robert Jardine.

Sir Edward Hulton's ch f Roselet is by Stornoway—Rose of Ayrshire, trained by F. Hartigan at Weyhill. This is the second year in succession that the well-known Manchester and London newspaper proprietor has secured a place in the Oaks for last year Roseway, bred just as Roselet was second when the betting was 7 to 4 on Roseway. When plain "Mr.", Sir Edward Hulton won both the War Derby and the War Oaks in 1916 with Fifinella, so he is no stranger to classic honours, and he has won the Waterloo Cup in another branch of sport.

The following winners of the Oaks from 1909 are given:—

Year.	
1909	Sir W. Cooper's ch f Perola, by Persimmon.
1910	Sir W. Bass's ch f Rosedrop, by St. Frusquin.
1911	Mr. W. Brodrick Cloete's b f Cherimoya, by Cherry Tree.
1912	M. J. Pratt's b f Mirska, by St. Frusquin.
1913	Mr. J. B. Joel's b f Jest, by Sundridge.
1914	Mr. J. B. Joel's br f Princess Dorrie, by Your Majesty.
1915	Mr. L. Neumann's b f Snow Martin, by Martagon.
1916	Mr. E. Hulton's ch f Fifinella, by Polymolus.
1917	Major Astor's ch f Sunny Jane, by Sunstar.
1918	Mr. A. W. Cox's b f My Dear, by Beppo.
1919	Lady James Douglas's b f Bayuda, by Bayardo.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 5.

The weather is equally off Canara owing to depression in which storm is perhaps forming. Rainfall has increased in Deccan and Burma. It has been nearly general in Assam; west coast of Peninsula, Bombay Deccan and local in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, west Central Provinces, north Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir, East Rajputana, Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches; Mergui one and a half; Tavoy two; Moulmein five, Toungoo three-quarters; Maymyo one and a half; Sambalpore three-quarters; Jaipur, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar and Belgaum a half; Poona two; Parbhani a half; Calicut three; Cochin two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Deccan and Upper Burma.

ARMOURED TRAIN AND AUROPLANES.

(Continued from page 9.)

Khalsa High School and on the people in the two villages. It is said that Major Carberry was merely carrying out the orders given to him by Lieutenant-Colonel Minchin, which were to the effect that the crowds were to be bombed if in open, and that gatherings near the local villages were to be dispersed if coming or going to Gujranwala. General Beynon's evidence shows that the orders originally emanated from him. He says "I can give you the exact orders. I can remember them fairly well. They were to proceed to Gujranwala and break up any gathering found doing damage to the civil lines or station and disperse any crowd within. I think, two miles either proceeding to or coming from Gujranwala. I think so far as I remember these were the orders." We think that the latter part of the order was unfortunate and looking to the evidence of Major Carberry, sufficient discretion was not used in carrying them out. The two bombs that did not explode, by whatever machine they were dropped, were clearly against the instructions not to drop bombs in the notice city. That they did not burst was merely an accident and cannot justify the action of the aeroplanes in dropping them. On the evidence we do not think it clear that the bombs which exploded near the level-crossing were dropped from Major Carberry's machine. His action in firing from the machine gun into crowds in the street of the city we consider excessive.

AEROPLANE DROPPING BOMBS ON APRIL 15.

5. On the 15th of April, Lieutenant Dodkins flew over Gujranwala and its vicinity. He says he noticed about 20 people in a field about 1 mile away from the town of Gujranwala, and he fired at them 148 rounds with a Lewis gun. In a village, half mile west of Gujranwala, he dropped a bomb at people about 30 to 50 in number who were standing at the door of a house. Lieutenant Dodkins says he noticed someone addressing from the door. The 20 people that Lieutenant Dodkins saw were, it appears, not on any road but in a field, and they were not armed with sticks, and Lieutenant Dodkins says they were doing no work but were standing and talking to one another. When asked how he justified firing at people who were in a field and doing nothing wrong he said, "My orders were to disperse any crowd and that gathering of 20 people was a crowd and so I dispersed them." We presume that Lieutenant Dodkins did not in going to Gujranwala on the 15th act on any specific orders for that is not alleged. He apparently acted under the general orders that were issued to the Royal Air Force. General Beynon's report of the 5th September shows that when information arrived of attacks on railway communications on the 12th and the 13th certain orders were issued to the various units of the military force. Paragraph 36 of the said report says:—"Orders were also issued then to the Royal Air Force that the pilots were to keep a look out when carrying messages or reconnoitring for any gangs damaging the railways and they were to fire on them immediately." If Lieutenant Dodkins was acting under these instructions, it is obvious he exceeded them. If on the other hand his orders were "to disperse any crowd" without reference to the place where it was and what it was engaged in doing, the authority who gave such an order was wrong in giving such orders.

HUNTER REPORT IN PARLIAMENT.

GRANT OF SPECIAL DAY ADVOCATED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 5.

"The Times" urges that Government should provide a special day for the discussion of the Hunter Report, saying that under the present arrangement the day set apart which is equivalent to that for the old Indian Budget debate will be devoted to a heated wrangle about General Dyer and Amritsar, and many other important Indian questions will be ignored.

ANOTHER DAY FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 6.

Replying in the House of Commons to Col. Yate, Mr. Lloyd George stated that if discussion on the Hunter Report occupied whole time on June 10th, another day would be given to discuss Indian matters if the House desired it.

SOCIAL CABINET DISCUSSES POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 4.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 6.

It is understood that the special Cabinet, last evening, discussed policy with regard to the negotiations with Krassin. The situation is described as distinctly perplexing, and to-day's meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Supreme Economic Council has been postponed until Monday at the instance of the British Government owing to the necessity of Cabinet consultation. It is assumed that an unforseen continency has arisen.

KRASSIN DEPOSITS IN LONDON BANK.

A Brussels paper learns that Krassin has deposited a million sterling with a large London bank.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MAIN DIST.

GERMANY TO DEMAND 925 MILLION MARKS FOR DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 5.

Zurich.—The German Government intends to demand 925 million marks from France for damage during the French occupation of main district.

NON-COOPERATION.

(Continued from page 9.)

found whenever the non-cooperation question is discussed. The Raja of Mahamudabad is the ex-president, Mr. Bhurgri who presided over the Provincial Khilafat Conference, has by way of protest renounced his seat on the council while expressly rejecting and unequivocally condemning the new doctrine of non-cooperation. Why is it, that the Moslem League does not express an opinion for the better guidance of others? How is one to explain the culpable silence of leaders whose opinions we ought to know? I do not set much store by any firman of Moslem Princes. But Indian Moslems who are free agents and qualified to express opinions ought to come forward abandoning the attitude of ambiguity. This is not an occasion for temborising in silence. I quite respect the attitude of Maulvi Azar-Subhani, who was definite about scriptural oblization, as he spoke at the Allahabad Conference. We were told by Maulvi Mahomedali at Allahabad, that non-cooperation was adopted by way of concession to Hindus who may not wholly agree with the mandates of the Koran. Two clear facts ought to be distinguished in the functions at Allahabad. The first is the attendance of Hindus at the invitation of Moslems and the expression of general sympathy from all parts of the country, so far as the terms of the treaty are concerned. Hindu sympathy is firm and unequivocal. I had almost said that the firmness of some Hindus should be an example to the waverings of some Moslems. However, that may be, the joint meeting was utilised for an exposition of the Koranic doctrine and later, a free discussion of issues. The report says that "some" differed as to the remedy suggested, "some" welcomed it in principle, "some" expressed doubts as to its success. This is very unsatisfactory to go upon, and the reference to some is far too casual for a subject of such importance. The only mention of opposition is in the name of Mrs Besant. I may be wrong in giving out names, but I ought to say that almost all the visitors were, for one reason or another, sceptical of the immediate value of non-cooperation. It is to me strange to be told with reference to the discussion that the "general feeling was in favour of non-cooperation." My second point is that the meeting at which the non-cooperation resolution was adopted consisted of Moslems who alone voted, discussions being over. If therefore, the reporter had alluded to "Historic Hindu-Moslem *discussion*" instead of "Historic Hindu-Moslem *decision*," I for my part should not have complained of false description.

Non-Cooperation.

I was, not long ago, criticized for speaking at a public meeting in favour of "non-cooperation" and some days later dissociating myself from the movement. I may say at once, that when I supported the resolution at the Bombay meeting which by the way was called during the Jallianwala Bagh week, for the purpose of commemorating the day on which Hindu-Moslem relations were cemented last year. I honestly believed that after last year's experience Mr. Gandhi would refrain from proposing a resort to another form of Satyagraha, especially because in this instance, Moslems were concerned. Having resigned from Satyagraha Sabha last year, because of Mr. Gandhi's intention to resume civil disobedience, I can scarcely be expected to support it only in another form again. This step brought on me a good deal of criticism and unpopularity especially among Mr. Gandhi's followers, who subsequently strangely acquiesed in Mr. Gandhi decision not to start it again. As a matter of fact, although the Rowlatt Act unfortunately still remains on the Statute Book civil disobedience, is take it, permanently given up. With regard to the renunciation of titles which was on the programme, I am still in favour of its being carried out entered on its own merits, and as a legitimate demonstration of our protest. I believe titles and honours have a very demoralising effect on our public life, and we should not be in any way losers if we abandoned them. As a matter of fact it was a relief to me to discover at the All-India Congress Committee that even Mr. Tilak and Lala Lajpatrai who, according to Maulana Shaukat Ali's information to me on the 12th of May approved of the movement, had not given their unqualified support to the movement.

I am glad that as soon as I knew of the further ramification of the movement I expressed my scepticism, and that is my position still, only, with this difference, that as time passes I see more of danger in the movement and less of advantage. My only will is that the public must not labour under any illusion through the silence or ambiguous expressions of leaders.

Methods.

The scheme of non-cooperation on which Mr. Gandhi relies is a hazardous experiment which is not in any visible manner fitted on to the end in view which is the revision of the Turkish Treaty. To give up titles and honours is good. The resignation of honorary offices in the legislative councils would be doubtful as a measure considered by itself. The member who represents a constituency is under its authority, and he is not primarily a servant of the Crown. He would be serving his own people, however, humble his opportunities may be. In their absence, in India substitutes perhaps less efficient, and less trustworthy are sure to be found. That would admittedly be a disaster. I believe Mr. Gandhi, also includes in the first stage, the giving up of Sanads by lawyers as naturally they cooperate with His Majesty's Judges in administering law. Apart from this step being impracticable,—and will my friends who are Moslem lawyers openly disagree with me on this question by giving up their sanads?—in which case the movement would end in a fiasco, assuming that it did succeed, it would not but end in destroying the rightful protection of the citizen.

The cessation of voluntary payments must include the boycott of the postal service, telegraphs and perhaps also of railways. If that is reached communications even to ensure the success of the proposed organization of volunteers should become impossible. The fact is that some disconnected acts of mortification are put together by Mr. Gandhi and called non-cooperation.

Next is the resignation of offices. Here the least that may be asked is that those in high position and able to judge for themselves should if at all, set the example before poorer employees are invited to do it. May I suggest that the proposal should be made to all, from Mr. Ameer Ali, the oldest of Moslems in British service, down to Mr. Wazir Hasan, ex-secretary of the Muslim League and the latest among His Majesty's judges. I do not write in jest but in all seriousness. As was rightly pointed out both by the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya—than whom Moslems cannot imagine a better Hindu friend—and Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, it would be a crime to ask subordinate employees to resign before those holding high offices have set an example. Supposing this step is of doubtful success, Mr. Gandhi would proceed to the third stage consisting of the resignation of police and military forces. If this swells a large crowd of the hungry and the unoccupied premised in the second stage, they no doubt must have a free hand, which in the absence, of check may degenerate into free-bootage in spite of the hypothesis of non-violence. The non-payment of taxes would then seem simple as the authorities would be without the power of summoning the defaulters through lack of public service. I hope I am not carricaturing Mr. Gandhi's programme but it strikes me as an unnecessarily circuitous method of dislocating the functions of the state and paralysing Government, to the detriment of public safety and peace. But the greatest danger comes when all these may be proved unworkable for the manifesto of the Khilafat Committee lays down as follows:—

"Finally the Musalmans desire to observe that whilst they expect full success through the peaceful method of non-cooperation, they realize that either through Hindu apathy or disunion amongst Musalman ranks, non-co-operation may fail to achieve the end. In that case and no other the Musalmans reserve to themselves the right to take such other and further steps as may be enjoined upon them by their religion for the purpose of securing a satisfactory solution of the Khilafat question."

I should entreat Mr. Gandhi to draw for himself a mental picture of the India that might be when this stage is reached. Will not the wrath of an angry people turn alike on friends and foes? I shudder to think of the contingencies of this last phase as indicated in the passage quoted above.

I know that while I discuss the objective chain of events, Mr. Gandhi's eye is fixed on the conquering power of soul force! If this had concerned Mr. Gandhi as an individual very few in the world would have had the right to advise him. Because I may assert with a fair amount of accuracy that Mr. Gandhi personally as a saint and a martyr is one of the few triumphs of humanity. But may I point out with equal candour that Mr. Gandhi is making the error of a personal experience as being a workable achievement for the untutored who in their enthusiasm subscribe to the formula? Apart from the company of pledged though undisciplined workers, who invite suffering, we have to reckon with the existence of the large and indeterminate body of camp-followers less amenable to restraints than others. Even without aspersing the motives of any, it is surely possible to draw attention to this vital consideration. Even last year Mr. Gandhi publicly affirmed that he had underrated the forces of evil, in launching his movement, and that he was the only person fitted to discharge its responsibilities. That in fact is what I myself wrote on severing my connection with the Satyagraha Sabha last year. Here it is:—

"I may add here that I am saying all this in the spirit of a lover of Satya and Ahimsa, the two fundamental principles on which Satyagraha is based. I believe that law-breaking can be practised by one who is a law unto himself, even such a one as Mr. Gandhi is one who has understood God's laws, and to whom any infringement of them be it by the Government or by his own people is equally intolerable."

Is There No Remedy?

While I write like this, it may be asked what alternative remedy I have for meeting the religious obligations of the Khilafat. I am not very clear, about the solution but, even if I do not say what occurs to me as a good beginning, I should be right in pointing out what is palpably wrong. Mr. Gandhi's method is perhaps in the opinion of a few Moslems, something to cling to in the absence of other proposals. But it is inappropriate and probably disastrous, even in the early stages of its operation. I am very much concerned to point out that the decisions taken by a few, genuine and zealous as they are, should not be expressed as joint decision of the two communities, when some leaders are silent and others are dissuading us from the step. The Turkish Treaty is too top-heavy in its injustice to last long. Whatever the Congress may decide and the Moslems adopt, we ought to retain it as an All-India question and keep the agitation alive. Now the combination of European Governments is too trustful of physical force in the Middle Eastern settlement. These Governments will not last for ever. Juster appreciation of the Peace treaty, there will be. And if we acquaint the British and European public with the rapacity of the Turkish treaty, we may when more democratic Governments come, prevail upon them to voluntarily disgorge their ill-gotten gains. Let us for at least two years keep up the agitation within constitutional limits as we did the Partition of Bengal, another settled fact. If we organise ourselves in better union and realise the power of concerted action in the economic and commercial sphere, we may succeed in reminding Britain of the stern offence she has given to India by countenancing the wrong of despoiling lands got mainly through Indian valour. Let us be chary of abrupt steps and strange remedies that do not satisfy the reason and that cost the ordinary, unregenerate too much while helping them. Supporters of non-cooperation are doing a grave disservice to the country; those, who knowing their own minds are silent, are doing their followers a gross injustice; and let me add, those who oppose it, are probably earning the anger and opprobruim of a certain section of the public! Even public journals that ought to speak out are in a state of deferential dissembling, sure of the outcome, but preferring to wait and flow with the current.

Let me, in conclusion, recall the moral of last events. The agitation against the Rowlatt Act was gathering force and when all might have worked for its early repeal, the issue of civil obedience brought direct and united agitation to a standstill. Union gave place to breach of solidarity. Parties set themselves on the promotion and discouragement of civil disobedience, obscuring the possibility of retaining union and adding internal momentum to constitutional agitation. The fight for the repeal of the Act was diverted and it became an internecine controversy among Indians themselves. For the bureaucrat, the opposition became less formidable. Officials could call for sympathy from a section of the people who were left between the duty of agitating for repeal and the responsibility of resisting the practice of civil disobedience. In the Khilafat agitation, we shall have gained immensely if we retained the solidarity of the protest and added strength to it by methods which did not alienate any section of the people or turned the issue into one of the immediate preservation of public tranquillity. My opinion is that by a hazardous attempt for narrow intensity, we may be sacrificing the prospect of a unique and well-organised agitation in India—for a right cause. The marks of separation in the ranks through fear of being overcarried in the venture without proportionate certainty of success, are becoming visible; and it is not necessary to pursue the argument further to demonstrate the gravity of this particular risk in mobilising power for the cause.

[N.B.—With reference to Mr. Jamnadas's complaint regarding "the joint Hindu-Moslem decision," it is evident that he has not seen the correction which was published in yesterday's "Chronicle" stating that the resolution regarding non-cooperation was adopted at the meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee.—Editor "B. C."]

EMIR ABDULLAH ON KHILAFAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A little time ago, the "Times" published an interview with Emir Abdullah, brother of Emir Feisul, in which he is said to have declared that the Sultan of Turkey did not possess even one of the three qualifications for the Khilafat, that the holder should be of the family of *Koreish*, that he should possess the holy places and that he should have adequate temporal power to maintain his position.

With regard to the last two qualifications, in my opinion they speak more against the irreligious doings of himself, his brother, and his father, who acting as the Allies' underlings and puppets usurped power and assumed independence, rather than against the Sultan of Turkey. The Muslims of the world are now united to secure back for the Sultan and Caliph, what Muslims like Emir Abdullah, his brother and his father have by secret dealings have helped the Allies to dispossess him of.

There remains, however, the first condition or qualification of which the enemies of Islam are likely to make much of, to prejudice those who are favourably inclined to the Sultan's claims. Apart from the fact of the Sultan of Turkey being the undisputed head of Khilafat for the last five centuries, I am able to quote scriptural authority that the Sultan of Turkey is the rightful claimant to Khilafat.

Turning over the pages of the *History of the Caliphs* by Jalal-ud-din. A's-Suyuti, translated from the original Arabic by Major Jarret, published in 1881, on page 22, I came across the following:—

The first whom the Turks adjudged to death was al Mutawakkil: and from this is seen the confirmation of the prophetical tradition as quoted by At Tabarani by a respectable line of ascription, form Ibn Masaud who stated that the Apostle of God said, "Molest not the Turks, as long as they leave ye unmolested, *for verily they who shall first take from my people their kingdom and the things which the Lord has conferred upon them, are the sons of Kantura.*

(Banu Kantura, Turks or Nubians, according to the Muntahal ul Arab, or as some say Kantura was the name of a slave of Abraham's, from whom the Turks are descended).—Yours, etc.,

L. A. ADWANI.

The Ashram, Sabarmati.

THE KHILAFAT QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I make bold to express my views on this occasion when the country is face to face with an agitation, resulting from the Khilafat question. I hope you will very kindly oblige me by publishing the same in your esteemed paper.

Nobody doubts that the Khilafat question is now-a-days engaging the attention of every well-wisher of the country. As the problem is a very important one and so in proportion to its importance there is and is bound to be a divergence of opinion, not only among the Hindus, but among the Muhammadans themselves. This sets every man a-thinking. Now the question of questions is how the British Government and the British democracy can be made to realise the justice and the importance of the cause. Deputations to the responsible heads of Government both in England and India proved of little use. Now the only alternative left to us is to make the British public realise the gravity of the present situation. Mahatma Gandhi in his future programme of work, intends to withhold cooperation from a Government which is a party to injustice and unrighteousness. Besides, in order that India may be able successfully to save her starving millions from starvation and disease, Mahatmaji wants her sons to make Swadeshi a success.

This last in my humble opinion is the first thing which is urgently required. It is not only economically sound for us at this stage of our development, but is a humane act and a religious duty binding upon every child of this sacred soil. Charity begins at home is an old saying. While, on the one hand Indians should be taught to use Swadeshi cloth and articles, on the other Indian merchants should be persuaded to cancel all orders which they might have placed with foreign merchants in foreign countries. If Swadeshi is to be made effective, the merchants should not import foreign goods, otherwise the preaching of Swadeshi will be a cry in the wilderness. The scheme proposed above will cut both ways. This is not by way of retaliation, but it is a purely patriotic, economical, humane impulse which nobody should mistake for an act of hostile attitude against any country.

Lastly, in my humble opinion the Government servants should remain at their posts and title-holders should be in no hurry to give up their titles. They are the middlesmen between Indians on the one hand and the English on the other. They are more useful in their present capacity because they can faithfully represent our viewpoint in this matter to the officials than they will be when they give up their service and titles, in this last case they cannot approach the high-placed officials. We will gain our point better if we make them of our own views by making them feel the great calamity than if we renounce our rank and titles under a momentary impulse and feel repentant afterwards.—Yours, etc.,

MATHRA DAS,
Pensioner,

Hissar, Panjab.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN POONA.

RACE-COURSE DAMAGED.

SOME CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 6.

Poona was visited by a destructive storm on Saturday night which did an immense amount of damage to property. It started at about 9 p.m. and lasted for an hour nearly, during which time, the wind blew with the force of a hurricane followed by heavy rain and almost continual flashes of lightning and incessant peals of thunder. It is quite clear this morning with bright sunshine, but on all sides one sees evidence of violence by hurricane. Roads are blocked by fallen trees and houses stand stripped of their corrugated roofs. An immense amount of damage has been wrought at the race-course where the stands seem to have caught the full force of the blast. The roof of the main grand-stand was swept clean off and all back portion collapsed and is now a mass of wreckage. The trainers' stand which was newly erected last year, has been destroyed and in falling wrecked the pay-out offices and adjoining shed. The win and place totes escaped intact in the first enclosure, but were uncovered in the second enclosure, where every stand has suffered the same fate. Some portion of the roof from the second tote fell on the roof of the Indian infantry quarters' guard opposite damaging it. In addition to all this destruction, the roofs of all newly erected rubbing down sheds were blown off bodily, the heavy corrugated sheeting being carried a couple of hundred yards away, in many instances.

RACING PROGRAMME TO BE KEPT UP.

Major J. E. Hughes, Secretary, W. I. T. C., was one of the first on the scene this morning and the work of clearing up the wreckage began at once. It may not be possible to get the roof on the grand-stand in time for the racing in August, but Major Hughes thinks the programme will be gone through just the same. It is not known what figures the damage done will run to, but considering that thousands of second tote tickets were spoiled in rain, it is to be feared that some lakhs will have to be spent in making good the destruction caused by last night's storm.

CASUALTIES.

Of the loss of lives caused by storm, the accounts up to the present show that a Goanese tailor named Dias was killed in Goota Street through the tree falling on the roof of his shop, which collapsed on top of it. The Mahableshwar Mail motor while coming into Poona picked up three Indian cartmen who had been struck by lightning just below Katraj Ghaut on Satara side. The men were lying in a ditch and called for help. One was badly burnt, but others slightly. The first named who was dead, in hospital died during the night. It is also reported that a fifteen months' old child of the Staff Sergeant and Mrs. Gallop in of Kirkee died from shock during the storm.

OIL IN MOSUL REGION.

FRENCH CLAIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 6.

PARIS.—With regard to the possession of the oil producing region of Mosul, M. Millerand informed the Foreign Affair Committee of the Senate that the engagements with Britain would be kept. He had secured compensation by possession of German petrol and twenty-five percent of Persian petrol.

DEPUTATION OF RAILWAYMEN.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY.

"COUNTENANCING DEMAND MEANS COMPLETE ABDICATION OF GOVT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. June 6.

An official report of Mr. Lloyd George's reply to the deputation of railwaymen, headed by Mr. Thomas, in connection with the refusal of Irish railwaymen to handle military munitions, shows that the Premier's statement was of the most emphatic description. Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that Traders Unionism now sought to influence political decisions not by the ordinary machinery of the State, but by the threats of disorganising industries of the country. That was a serious issue which he took up at once. He would regard it as a complete abdication of Government if he were in the least to countenance the demand. The issue raised was similar to the recent issue in France which ended so disastrously for the Trades Unions in France. That was why he regretted the action of Trades Unionists in Ireland. The position there was that within a very short time there had been forty-eight murders of police, and 20 attempted murders had failed. Men were shot down in carrying out the elementary duty of preservation of order. "Yet when a box of revolvers is sent to these men to enable them to defend their lives, the Trade Union threatens to stop the whole traffic of Ireland notwithstanding the fact that murderers, with revolvers in their pockets, are carried backwards and forwards on railways We cannot have that whatever it costs and whatever it means.

GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS.

The Premier added information that railwaymen had refused to work the trains carrying troops, adding most emphatically that Government could not possibly agree to an action of any section discriminating against Government traffic, or accept any decree issued to any body however powerful which denied to Government the essential facilities for carrying out its functions. Mr. Lloyd George declined to believe that the National Union of Railwaymen would embark on a policy which the Trade Union Congress had absolutely refused to sanction in connection with another most important matter of public policy.

An Irish member of the deputation suggested that it might be possible to bring Government and a section of the Irish people together through the Trade Union movement in Britain, and he hoped that the National Union of Railwaymen would move in that direction.

Mr. Thomas recognised that to support strikers in Ireland meant a declaration o war on Government.

GOVT.'S DUTY TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

BOUND TO TAKE EVERY NECESSERY STEP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. June 6.

Mr. Thomas, Political Secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, has sent a telegram requesting Irish strikers to resume work, pending a conference at Bristol on June 15th. Mr. Thomas states that his executive met the Premier yesterday, and decided to ask for special British and special Irish trade union Congresses to try to bridge the gulf between the Irish people and Government.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, regretted the attitude of the Irish railwaymen and stated that Government could not tolerate any discrimination as regards the various classes of goods. Government was bound to take every necessary step to maintain order.

RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS.

NATIONAL WAGES BOARD'S AWARD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2 a.m. June 6.

The report of the National Wages Board on the claims of railwaymen for an increase of a pound per week grants advances of wages varying from four to eight shillings and six pence per week for different grades in the Urban districts and two to three shillings and sixpence in the rural districts.

The increases are in addition to the extra two shillings under the sliding scale arrangement. The men's claims in respect of overtime for Sunday and night duty are rejected. The sliding scale gives an automatic increase of one shilling per week for every five points in the cost of living advances according to the Board of Trade periodical returns.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. June 6.

Essex beat Sussex at Brighton by 228 runs.
Lancashire beat Hampshire at Southampton by nine wickets.

Major J. K. Knowles, Cantonement Magistrate is granted twelve months' leave.

Volunteer Officers Decoration has been conferred on Lieut.-Col. R. B. Holland, Simla Rifles, and Captain L. R. Potter, 5th Calcutta Battalion.

ADDRESS TO SIR M. O'DWYER.

STORY OF AN INTERPOLATION.

DEPUTATION UNAWARE OF TRICK

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 5.

Referring to Lord Sydenham's letter to the "Times" cabled by Reuter, in which in reference to the Hunter Committee's report, his Lordship points out that the address of the Moslem deputation to Sir Michael O'Dwyer in May last year, in which Mr. Shafi was prominent, spoke of "organised conspiracy", Mr. Santanam, Bar-at-Law, secretary of the Congress Punjab Inquiry Committee, writes to the press that as a result of careful inquiries he has made from several members who were on the deputation, they are unanimous in saying that the paragraph about martial law and organised conspiracy was an interpolation done without their knowledge or consent.

On the 9th April before the disturbances, a draft address was prepared by a subcommittee and it was made over to Sir Umar Hyat Khan Tikana for printing. Its original date of presentation fixed for 14th April was changed and nothing more was heard of it, until Sir Umar Hyat Khan informed the members on 10th or 11th May that the address would be presented on the 12th. There was never any meeting of the Muslim representatives or of the subcommittee to revise the draft address. In the Council Chamber, Sir Umar Hyat Khan got the signature of all the members, who signed it thinking that it was the draft which has been previously passed at the subcommittee's meeting on 9th April. It was only when the address was read, the members came to know for the first of the paragraph about Martial Law and organised conspiracy. But owing to terror the prevailing as a result of Martial Law, no one had the courage to repudiate th paragraph in question.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN ENGLAND.

APPLICATION OF GUILD SOCIALISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. June 6.

The attempt to cope with the serious housing problem has resulted in a very interesting experiment which is being made in London and Manchester in the application of Guild Socialism, which is believed to be destined to revolutionise completely industrial control. Under the system the trade union ticket is a certificate of membership of the guild, which is designed to mobilise the necessary labour eventually to undertake all the branches of the building industry, supplying skilled architects and engineers and carrying on all the necessary and desirable public and private work. The labour of the guildsman will no longer be a marketable commodity, but the guildsman will be "on the strength" for life.

It is anticipated that the Guild will be able to increase the purchasing power of its members' pay by scientific organisation and production. Discussions have been proceeding with the Ministry of Health with reference to the percentage cost to be allowed for management and this has now been settled on the basis of six per cent. addition to the remuneration of forty pounds per house payable by local authority.

NEW JUDGE OF PATNA HIGH COURT.

SIMLA, June 5.

The King-Emperor has approved the appointment of Sir John Buckmill, Chief Justice of Straits Settlements, as a puisne judge of the High Court at Patna in succession to Mr. Justice Atkinson deceased

BRUSSELS FINANCIAL CONFERENCE

U. S. UNABLE TO APPOINT OFFICIAL DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. June 6.

The United States, replying to the League of Nations' invitation to send a representation to the Brussels Financial Conference, announces that it is unable to appoint official delegation but is sending unofficial representatives for the purpose of giving information regarding the financial and economic conditions in America, and of obtaining similar information regarding other countries.

COMMISSION OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

STATE DEPT. REFUSES TO GRANT PASSPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 6.

Washington.—The State Department has refused to grant passports to enable the Commission of the Chambers of Commerce to go to Russia to study the question of resumption of trade. Officials explain that despite negotiations of Krassin with other countries, the policy of the United States Government, regarding trade with Russia, is unchanged and would not necessarily be influenced eve should Britain modify her attitude. It is not expected, however, that the State Department will oppose the proposed visit of the Commission to Europe to study the resumption of trade with Russia.

SUPERDREADNOUGHT TENNESSEE.

THE LARGEST BATTLESHIP.

"FIGHTING BRAIN" AND SPEED CONTROLLER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 5.

New York.—Superdreadnought Tennessee said to be the largest battleship, has been commissioned at a cost of four millions sterling. Her tonnage is 32,500 and she is equipped with twelve fourteen-inch guns The special features are the "Fighting Brain" near the topmast in which all devices for observing enemy ships are concentrated and electric control of speed enabling a quick change from top speed of 21 knots to almost imperceptible motion.

DOUBLE SUPER-TAX IN INDIA

SUGGESTED MODIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. June 6.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hood drew attention to the fact that the income received by one Indian company as dividends from another which had already borne the Indian super-tax was again liable to the super-tax and suggested legislation making the Indian law similar to the proposed British Corporation Tax Law, under which an income which had already borne the Corporation Tax would not again be liable to such tax.

Mr. Montagu promised to communicate the suggestion to the Indian Government.

LEVY ON WAR WEALTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2 a.m. June 6.

It is understood that Government has definitely decided to abandon the idea of a levy on war wealth. It is expected that Mr. Chamberlain will announce the decision on Monday.

DAMAGE TO CITY OF NAPLES.

JUDGMENT IN FAVOUR OF ELLERMAN LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 6.

The Edinburgh Court, to-day gave judgment in the claim of the Ellerman Line against the Dundee Harbour Trustees for a quarter of a million sterling in respect of the damage to the City of Naples which in April last year while on a voyage from Calcutta, struck a sunken wreck in the estuary of the Tay and had to be beached. The Plaintiffs contended that the wreck was a menace t navigation, and was improperly buoyed. Lord Blackburn found in favour of the plaintiffs on the question of liability, leaving amount of the damage to be ascertained.

THE OAKS.

DETAILS OF THE RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. June 6.

Ooaks.—Valescure settled down in front with Roselet, Charlebelle and Cinna immediately following. Rounding the Tattenham Corner Valescure was still leading with Charlebelle second. Close home Cina got in front, but failed to resist the challenge from Charlebelle, who won an exciting race. Shy Princess was fourth.

THE PRINCE IN AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, June 3.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. June 6.

The Prince of Wales has been presented with a Badge as the Chief Patron of the Returned Soldiers and Sailors' League of Australia. The president in presenting the badge referred to the appreciation felt by the soldiers of the Commonwealth at the Prince's visits to the Australians in France.

EMPIRE STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION

IMPERIAL COMMITTEE TO SURVEY WHOLE QUESTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. June 6.

"The Times" says that Government has decided to carry out the resolution of last Imperial Conference by immediately appointing an Imperial Shipping Committee consisting of representatives of the Dominions, Colonial Office and India Office, the Board of Trade and shipping interests, with a neutral chairman, to survey the whole question of Empire steamship communications and to hear complaints of lack of facilities and suggestions for improving them and to devise a scheme whereby Inter-Imperial communication may be most efficiently maintained.

HOME RULE BILL.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

TWO PARLIAMENTS FOR IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 5.

In the debate on the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons, Government accepted the amendment providing that the transfer of the Royal Irish Constabulary shall not be made until three years after the Bill has come into operation. Mr. Long promised favourable consideration to the suggestion of Sir Edward Carson, that when two Parliaments by identical acts have called for the transfer of the Royal Irish Constabulary it shall be wound up and its members suitably compensated and schemes for the police force be framed by both Parliaments. Mr. Long also undertook to consider favourably the suggestion that during the transition period the control of the Constabulary should be vested in the Minister and not in the Committee of five as proposed in the Bill. Mr. Long stated that if the forecasts made by many speakers that the only use that would be made by Southern Parliament of its powers would be to try to establish a Republic or a Government unworthy of the name of Government, the Bill would be suspended and would not come into opration and the Imperial Parliament would be compelled to take such action as necessary to restore order.

MORE TROOPS FOR IRELAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 5.

The Battleships Valiant and Warspite left Devonport last night for Queenstown, with a force of marines furnished with full active service equipment.

SINN FEIN ATTACKS ON SIGNAL STATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 6.

Sinn Feiners attacked the signal station at Queenstown and five coast-guard stations. All the attacks except one were successful.

A Government troopship has arrived in Bantry Bay, and landed a hundred troops with full war equipment. Other contingents are being disembarked at various points on the coast.

ORDER IN IRELAND.

"GOVT'S FUNDAMENTAL DUTY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Juue 5.

Mr. Lloyd George to-day received a deputation of the National Union of Railway men and indicated most clearly that it was the Government's fundamental duty to maintain order in Ireland, also to deal with any boycott of munitions.

LATEST SINN FEIN OUTRAGE

GOODS TRAIN WRECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. June 6.

The latest Sinn Fein outrage is the tearing up of rails near Streete, West Meath, and the wrecking of a goods train from Dublin. Nobody was hurt.

ATTACK ON POLICE BARRACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. June 6.

Many Sinn Feiners attacked the police barracks near Tipperary this morning with bombs and rifle fire. A body of the police composed of two sergeants and eight constables replied by similar means from the roof. The adjoining court house was set on fire. The bomb explosions were heard in Tiperary, whence police reinforcements rushed up on bicycles and arrested some of the raiders. The only casualty was a ponce sergeant slightl ywounded.

SITUATION NORTH OF ADEN.

IMAM SANA'S AGGRESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. June 6.

"The Times" to-day draws attention to the awkward position north of Aden. It says it is fairly clear that Imam Sana is aiming at the obliteration of our protectorate. Such a change would make our position at Aden almost intolerable. "The Times" urges that Government should announce its proposed policy without delay.

"The Times" further states that Imam Sana has invaded the protectorate and is building mountain forts at Othala and has summoned the heads of our portected tribes to render him allegiance. One or two of leading tribes appear to have entered into negotiations, but the Emir of Othala has appealed to the British Government to make good their obligations.

CABLE ITEM.

LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. June 6.

It is officially announced that no facilities can be given to the relatives proposing to visit the graves in Gallipoli, Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia. No accommodation is available and travelling is hazardous.

ADMINISTRATION OF MANDATORUS.

NO DECISION ARRIVED AT

FUNCTIONS OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGH OFFICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., June, 5.

Replying in the House of Commons to Major Ormesby Gore, Mr. Lloyd George said that it has not been decided to transfer the Dominions department from the Colonial Office to the Lord President of the Council.

With regard to the question as to whether it was proposed to transfer to the Colonial Office the responsibilities of the Foreign Office in regard to Palestine, Egypt and Sudan, and the responsibilities of the India Office in regard to Mesopotamia, Central Arabia and Aden, the Premier said that no decision had been taken with regard to the administration of the mandatory territories under the Turkish Treaty.

STATUS OF MESOPOTAMIA

INDEPENDENT NATION SUBJECT TO BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., June, 5.

Replying to Major Ormesby Gore, the Premier said that no announcement of policy with regard to Mesopotamia could be made until the terms of the mandate had been settled and approved by the League of Nations, but he could give the assurance that Government would abide by the provisions of the Article of the Covenant of the League, under which Mesopotamia must be recognised as an independent nation subject to the mandatory power, rendering administrative advice and assistance until Mesopotamia was able to stand alone.

MESOPOTAMIAN OIL-FIELDS,

TO DEFRAY COST OF ADMINISTRATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., June, 5.

Replying to Mr. Charles Edwards, Mr. Lloyd George stated that no estimate of the value of the Mesopotamian oil fields could be given but all the natural resources of Mesopotamia would of course be utilised to assist in defraying the cost of administration.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN MIDDLE EAST.

WAR OFFICE WEEKLY REVIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. June 6.

War Office, in a weekly review of military operations, says:—In Siberia, the Japanese are conducting a converging movement from Castries Bay and down the Amur river, against the Russians entrenched north of Lake Kisi. Seaplanes, based on the lake, are reconnoiering Russian positions. In Mesopotamia, raiding activity on the Upper Euphrates has largely ceased as a result of the raiders losses, but raiders on May 24th wrecked a goods train south of Mosul causing thirteen casualties. In Syria, the French columns are operating, in the Tyre region, against Metwallis who recently massacred seventy Christians and swept the country as far as the southern boundary of the French territory.

By an oversight Tyliague in the British zone was bombarded and occupied. The French commander has undertaken that this small not recur. The westward of sources of the Jordan French column met with a considerable opposition and had not reached its objectives by May 25th. Large numbers of refugees have fled into the British zone and refuse to return.

KING OF HEDJAZ AND EMIR NEJDE.

QUESTION OF BRITISH SUBSIDIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. June 6.

Mr. Harmsworth stated that question of the future of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was being considered but the time for decision on the question had not yet arrived.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. June 6.

Replying to Mr. Palmer, Mr. Harmsworth said that the King or Hedjaz was not at war with Emir Nejde and the Foretign Office was not supplying him with guns and ammunition. The question of subsidies for these rulers was being considered.

INTER-ALLIED HOUSING CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. June 6.

The Inter-Allied Housing Congress has adopted a resolution demanding a minimum standard of comfort in the home. With reference to, town-planning a resolution was adopted advocating definite limitation of dwellings so that the number per acre should not exceed ten and decentralisation of industries.

BOLSHEVIK THRUST INTO PERSIA.

BOMBARDMENT OF ENZELI.

PERSIAN GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 5.

The Teheran correspondent of "The Times" says, that Tchitcherin replying to Persian protest against the bombardment of Enzeli has telegraphed that the Bolshevist commander acted on his own responsibility in the interests of Russia and Persia as Denikin's fleet threatened the safety of commercial navigation. The Soviet detachment will be ordered to leave Persian territory as soon as military requirements permit after re-establishing free and safe navigation in the Caspian Sea. The Persian Government is considering its reply.

THE ENZELI INCIDENT.

PPY CONCLUSION ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 5.

The Teheran correspondent of "The Times" says, that Tchitcherin in the course of his reply to Persia regarding the occupation of Enzeli, says he is convinced that the happy conclusion of the Enzeli incident will promote *rapprochement* between the Persians and the Russians on the basis of absolute self-determination and independence

SOVIET FORCES TO WITHDRAW FROM ENZELI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 6.

In reply to Major Ormesby Gore, Mr. Harmsworth stated that it was believed that the Soviet forces would shortly withdraw from Enzeli. The Government had no information of the threatened Russian invasion of the Persian Azerbaijan.

BOLSHEVIK OFFENSIVE BREAKING DOWN

FAILURE TO RECAPTURE KIEFF.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 5.

Reuter learns that a Warsaw telegram of the 1st days, that the second Bolshevik offensive is breaking down before fierce resistance. The Bolsheviks who crossed Beresina south of Borisoff, have been completely dispersed. The Bolsheviks have not only failed to recapture Kieff, but after a violent fighting on the left of the Dnieper they have been severely defeated. Strong Bolshevik attacks on the Dniester have been heavily repulsed.

SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE FOR PERSIA.

PERSIA REFUSES RECOGNITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., June 5.

"The Times" understands that there is no immediate question of a Persian Mission being sent to Moscow, but that the Soviet asked Persia to receive Matoff as diplomatic representative at Teheran, and that Persia replied that Matoff was free to come but the Government was unable to extend to him official recognition till all Powers had recognised the Soviet.

BOLSHEVIKS IN PERSIA,

UNCONFIRMED REPORT OF ENTRY INTO TEHERAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 2 a.m. June 6.

The Associated Press Constantinople correspondent states that the Persian Legation there has learned that the Bolsheviks have entered Teheran. Reuter's representatives, however, learns on enquiry in Persian official circles in London that this report is totally untrue. The Constantinople message was dated June 2nd and a telegram received in London to-day dated June 3rd from Teheran mentions no Bolshevik advance from the coast region.

RUSSIAN INVASION OF PERSIA

COUNCIL OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS CONVOKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.
Recd. 2 a.m. June 6.

It is officially announced that at the request of the Persian Government, the Council of the League of Nations has been convoked in London for June 11th to discuss the situation created owing to the action of the Soviet forces in Persia. Prince Firouz has been appointed special representative for Persia to attend the Council. Prince Firouz declared that the Shah arrived in Teheran on June 3rd, whereupon three hundred thousand people participated in great popular demonstrations bearing evidence of loyalty to the Shah and satisfaction with Government.

MORE BOLSHEVIK TROOPS AT ENZELI

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 4.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. June 6.

Paris.—The Foreign Office learns that the Bolshevists continue to land troops at Enzeli.

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,, Tannic	,, White	,, ,, 72 %
,, Tartaric	Epsom Salt	,, ,, 76/7 %
Alum (Lumps)	Farina 1st quality	,, Hydrosulphite
Ammonia Sal—	French Chalk Powder	,, Silicate 1,400
,, Liq—	Glauber Salt	,, Stanate
Aniline Salt	Maize Starch Pearl	,, Nitrite
,, Oil	Rice Starch	Sodium Sulphide
Antimony Salt	Sago Flour	Sugar of Lead (Brown)
Beta Nepthol	Tapioca Flour	,, ,, (White)
Bleaching Powder	Wheat Starch	Sulphate of Allumina
Borax	Etc. Etc. Etc.	,, of Copper
Chrome Alum		,, of Iron
Glycerine pure	DYEING COLOURS.	,, of Soda
Litharge Flake		,, of Zinc
Marseilles Soap	Alizarine Red Paste	Soft Soap
Potash Bicromate	Congo Red	Tin Crystals
,, Caustic	Hematine Cryatals	Turkey Red Oil 50 %
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COUNCIL OF STATE,

LIST OF CONSTITUENCIES.

The rules for the election and nomination of members to the Council of State, for the qualification of electors and members, the constitution of Constituencies and the final decision of doubts and disputes as to the validity of elections, are published. The composition of the Council of State will be as follows:—

The Council of State shall consist of—

(1) Thirty-three elected members, and

(2) twenty-seven members nominated by the Governor-General, of whom not more than twenty may be officials, and one shall be a person nominated as the result of an election held in Berar.

(1) A nominated non-official member shall hold office for the duration of the Council of State to which he is nominated.

(2) Official members shall hold office for the duration of the Council of State to which they are nominated or for such shorter period as the Governor-General may, at the time of nomination, determine.

The following is the list of constituencies entitled to representation in every Council of State:—

MADRAS.

The Madras Presidency, (non-Mahomedan) 4.

Madras Presidency (Mahomedan) 1.

BOMBAY.

The Bombay Presidency, excluding Aden (non-Mahomedan) 3.

The Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind and Aden (Mahomedan) 1.

Sind (Mahomedan) 1.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce (European Commerce (non-territorial) 1.

BENGAL.

East Bengal (The Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions, excluding the Darjeeling District and the Chittagong Hill Tracts) (non-Mahomedan,) 1.

West Bengal (The Presidency and Burdwan Divisions) (Non-Muhammadan) 2.

East Bengal (The Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions, excluding the Darjeeling District and the Chittagong Hill Tracts) (Muhammadan) 1.

West Bengal (The Presidency and Burdwan Division) (Muhammadan) 1.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce, (European Commerce) (Non-territorial) 1.

UNITED PROVINCES.

United Provinces Central (The Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions) (Non-Muhammadan) 1.

United Provinces Northern (The Agra, Meerut, Rohilkhand and Kumaon Divisions) (Non-Muhammadan) 1.

United Provinces Southern (The Allahabad, Jhansi Gorakhpur and Benares Divisions) (Non-Muhammadan) 1.

United Provinces West (The Allahabad, Jhansi, Agra, Rohilkhand, Meerut and Kumaon Division) (Muhammadan) 1.

United Provinces East (The Lucknow, Fyzabad, Benares and Gorkhpur Divisions), (Muhammadan) 1.

PUNJAB.

Punjab (Non-Muhammadan) 1.

Punjab (Sikh) 1.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Bihar and Orissa (Non-Muhammadan) 2§

Bihar and Orissa (Muhammadan) 1.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Central Provinces (General) (The Central Provinces, excluding—(a) the zamindari and jagirdari estates specified in Part VI of the First Schedule to the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874: (b) the following zamindaries of the Chhattisgarh Division, namely, Kanteli, Chandarpur, Padampur, Malkharoda, Bhatgoan, Bilaigarh-Katgi, Parpori, Khujji, Devri Suarmar, Narrra and Kauria; (c) the Sironcha Tahsil of the Chanda District; and (d) the Mandla District, except the Mandla Muncipality) 1.

BURMA.

Burma (General) 1.

Burma Chamber of Commerce, (Non-territorial) 1.

LIST OF CONSTITUENCIES ENTITLED TO REPRESENTATION IN ROTATION.

East Punjab (The Ambala, Jullundur and Lahore Divisions) 2; West Punjab (The Rawal Pindi and Multan Divisions); Bihar and Orissa (Non-Muhammadan) 2.

Assam (Non-Muhammadan) and Assam (Muhammadan) 1.

(2) In the case where two constituencies are bracketed together as entitled to elect one member, the constituency first-mentioned shall elect to the first Council of Stae at the general election and at all bye-elections so long as the first Council of State continues, and the second-mentioned constituency shall elect at the general election to the next Council of State and at all bye-elections in like manner, and thereafter the constituencies shall elect in like manner in rotation to succeeding Councils of State.

(3) In the case where three constituencies are bracketted together as entitled to elect two members, the two first-mentioned constituencies shall each elect a member to the first Council of State at the general election and the constituency affected shall elect at any bye-election so long as the first Council of State continues, and for the purposes of the general election to the second Council of State and bye-elections occurring during the continuance of that Council the two first mentioned constituencies shall be deemed to be one constiuency and the members shall be elected, one by those constituencies combined, and the other by the third-mentioned constituency, or, in the case of a bye-election by those constituencies or that constituency, as the case may be, and thereafter the constituencies shall elect in like manner in rotation to succeeding Councils of State.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS IN BOMBAY.

1. Where any property is held or payment is made or received jointly by the members of joint family, the family shall be adopted as a unit for deciding whether under the provisions of this Part the requisite qualification exists; and, if it does exist, the manager of the family only shall be qualified as an elector in repect of such property or payment.

2. A person shall be qualified as an elector for a general constituency who has a place of residence in the constituency and who—

(a) is in Sind either a Jagirdar of the first or second class or a Zamindar who, in each of the three revenue years preceding that in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules, has paid not less than Rs. 2,000 land revenue on land situated in any district in Sind; or

(b) is a Deccan Sardar or a Gujrat Sardar, that is to say, a person whose name is entered in the list for the time being in force under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the Political Department, No. 2363, dated the 23rd July 1867, or in the list for the time being in force under the Resolution of the Government of Bombay in the Political Department, No. 6465, dated the 21st September 1909; or

(c) is a sole alience of the right of Government to the payment of rent or land revenue in respect of an entire village assessed to land revenue of not less than Rs. 2,000, or a Talukdar holding on talukdari tenure land assessed at not less than Rs. 2,000 land revenue, or a co-sharer holding on talukdari tenure a share in any land which share if held separately would be assessed at not less than Rs. 2,000 land revenue, or a Khot responsible for the payment of land revenue is respect of an entire village assessed at not less than Rs. 2,000 land revenue; or

(d) is a holder of land assessed or assessable to land revenue of not less than Rs. 2,000; or

(e) was, in the financial year preceding that in which the electoral roll for the time being under preparation is first published under these rules, assessed to income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 30,000; or

(f) or is or has been a non-official member of either chamber of the Indian legislature or has been a non-official member of the Indian Legislative Council as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1915, of any Act repealed thereby, or is or has been at any time a non-official member of the Bombay Legislative Council; or

(g) is or has been the president of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, or is or has been the non-official president or is the non-official vice-president of a city municipality within the meaning of Section 3 (1) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, or of a district local board established under the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884; or

(h) is or has been a member of the Senate or a Fellow or Honorary Fellow of any University constituted by law in British India; or

(i) is recognised by the Government as a holder of the title of Shams-ul-Ulama or of the title of Mahamahopadhyaya:

Provided that—

(i) no person other than a Mahomedan shall be qualified as an elector for a Mahomedan constituency, and

(ii) no Mahomedan shall be qualified as an elector for the non-Mahomedan constituency.

Special Constituency.

3. A person shall be qualified as an elector for the Bombay Chamber of Commerce constituency who is a member of that Chamber.

§Note.—The Bihar and Orissa (non-Muhammadan) constituency is entitled to elect a third member to the second, fourth and succeeding alternate Councils of State under part II of this Schedule.

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EAST AND WEST,

Japan in World-Politics; by K. K. Kawakami; Macmillan and Co., New York Price 7s. 8d.

This book is worth reading, because it is written by a Japanese, who loves the Americans, and who has made America his home. In the early part of his life, he became such an ardent novelist, that he adopted the Christian name of the author of "Das Kapital"—Karl. But since then, he has been feeling that "Internationalism", and such other dreams are impossible of realization, until the Western peoples (not merly Governments) treat the Eastern peoples with justice and fairness. At present, he says: "When Socialists in Europe and America pledge themselves to internationalism, they are thinking *only of Europe and America*, forgetting that across the oceans teeming millions are crying for greater fields of activity and for redemption from bondage to Western capital. . . . When the trade-unionists of Europe and America speak of the brotherhood of workers, they are thinking only of their own race. When the pacifists of Europe and America advocate world peace, they seem to mean maintenance of peace by sustaining the *status quo* of the relations of the East and West—by permitting the West not only to continue its occupation, in all parts of the world, of more territory than it is justly entitled to possess, but to exclude from such territories all dark-skinned races. . . . The West expects the East to open its doors to the exploitation of the white race, but reserves the right to slam its own doors in the faces of the Orientals."

Mr. Kawakami shows throughout the book that Japan has always acted in self-defence, whilst the Western Powers have been always aggressive. In the chapter entitled "America and the German-Japanese relations", he shows how impossible it is for Japan to be really friendly with Germany, who humiliated her more than once before the Great War. He also points out how England by occupying Tibet, dominates the Yang-tse Valley, and from which she excludes Japan and other countries. He also contends that the Japanese do not mean an invasion of the United States by colonizing Mexico. The Mexicans particularly invite the Japanese to settle down in Mexico, because of their race-affinity with themselves. But the number of the Japanese Colonists in Mexico is so small, that the United States has no reason to be afraid of them. We are all longing for the millennium to come, when men will be truly brothers to each other. But such hopes are not to be entertained at a time like this, when we are—

"Between two worlds—one dead,
The other powerless to be born."

The author realizes and admits that all Asiatic countries—except Japan are weak, and therefore they cannot hope to put things right by force of arms. Therefore the only course open to them is to imitate the example of Labour, that is, go in for collective bargaining. The author has not however explained how this collective bargain can be developed or proceeded with by Asia in her dealings with Western Powers.

V. B. M.

RAMAYANA ON THE STAGE

"Srimad-Ramayana," by J. S. K. Sarma, B.A., Point Pedro, Ceylon.

The English language has charms of its own given to those who do not speak it in their homes. While some would be content to acquire a practical knowledge of it for public purposes, and as a medium of international communication in politics, commerce, science, and art, others would utilise it even to evoke the deeper sentiments which one's own religion or national literature stirs up. Translations may sometimes convey a misleading idea of the original; yet many of the largest sacred books of India have been translated and they read exceedingly well in English, and their effect on European readers has been remarkable. Many a Western thinker appreciates the Gita without reading a line of Sanskrit. The play of Shakuntala elicited admiration long ago, and it has been recently acted in England. The stories of Chandrahasa, Savitri, adn other heroes and heroines have been dramatised by Indians in the English language with a fair degree of success. These personages, however, are not divine. If the object of introducing a divine hero in a drama be to arouse religious emotions, it is not easy to say how far an English play is likely to serve the purpose. The effect of vernacular dramas in appealing to the devotional sentiment is due largely to music and verse, and the Indian ear does not appreciate English music. Mr. Sarma, in his dramatised Balakanda of the Ramayana, introduces Sanskrit verses in several places, and their effect must be deeper than that of English. Yet with all the disadvantages of the garb, the inner idea can work upon the heart.

It is an essential condition of the moral effect of a drama that the spectator must be accustomed to think in the language spoken by the characters, be it English or a vernacular. A Tamilian can not appreciate dialogues in Marathi, and notwithstanding the spread of higher education in India and Ceylon only a few can think in English on the subjects introduced in the Ramayana. Hence Mr. Sarma's work does not appear to have met with the full measure of popular favour which it deserves. No Indian can be dissatisfied with his English. From the actor's point of view some of the speeches are perhaps unnecessarily long. But portions may be omitted. Even Shakespeare is compelled to adapt himself to the requirements of a modern audience. It is understood that Mr. Sarma has abandoned his original idea of dramatising the whole of the epic. The reason is not known.

Vernacular dramatists do not care for minute historical accuracy. They modernise scenes from ancient life, and if the stage is to educate morally and not merely to teach ancient history, they must say something about modern society. Mr. Sarma introduces not only certain fictitious characters, who are not mentioned in Valmiki's epic, but two modern critics in the persons of the Sutradhar and the Hasyavani or buffoon, who discuss social questions, etymological theories, and other topics which interest educated Indians of the present day. It is a happy idea. Both these modern characters are very learned and quote Wordsworth as well as Jacob Grimm. Amusing is the cariature of the Oriental scholars who would derive the geneology of Britons from Bhrigu, the Egyptian Menes from Manu, Australians from Atri, and Caucasians from Kakustha. It follows from these theories that the British are not foreigners in India, as one of the characters remarks. Mr. Sarma seems to be at pains to inculcate Hindu ideas of loyalty and other virtues. We do not of course forget that the English version of the Sanskrit epic is written:—

In Kali's age under the glorious rule British,
Whose motto is 'just and free' from start to finish!

There are not many instances in the book where rhyme and idiom are combined in this manner, and the couplet is quoted merely as an example of a Hindu dramatist's anxiety to pay his homage to "Mahdeva's deputy on earth." The comments on caste and other institutions are not out of place, but are perhaps a little too long and argumentative. If the author sees the play enacted several times, he may be able to modify it in future editions in the light of experience.

"AFTERNOONS WITH ZOROASTER"

The error is somewhat wide-spread that the limited extent of the Parsi scriptures forbids any extensive investigation likely to throw fresh light on their origins and development. The apathy of those who have the means to stimulate study is due to this facile heresy. It is generally propagated by shallow thinkers with a third hand acquaintance with Hindu lore. They contrast the Zoroastrian texts in their bulk with the enormous treasures from the past descended to the Hindus and throw up their hands in despair. The mischief is partly due to some of the savants of Europe. They began earnestly with the Avesta and the Veda but latterly abandoned the former to pursue exclusively the latter. In this choice they were governed partly by material motives. The public interested in matters Parsi is infinitesimal as compared with the growing thousands concerned with Indian antiquities. The most solid work on Zoroastrianism, in a word, does not pay. However, the intrinsic fascination of the subject continues to draw inquirers whose quest of the truth is not qualified by considerations of personal wants. The complaints against the apathy of the Parsi community in this respect are not well-founded. It is, unfortunately, true that those who can most substantially further interesting pursuits remain inaccessible to all but nimble youth who combine self-assurance with a keen appreciation of some of the weakness to which the lordy Parsi is subject. For it is notorious that the community gives largely not necessarily where the gift is deserved, but in quarters from where the solicitation is made in what is regarded as the "proper spirit." Unkind critics call it susceptibility to personal flattery. However that may be, little books like "Afternoons with Zoroaster" by Mr. M. Pithawala are a reminder that among the Parsis there are yet men of a comparative younger generation who are not above working for the exclusive sake of learning. The scheme of attracting thinkers to Parsism through English verse has its peculiar difficulties and corresponding merit. There is a phase of Parsi research which has not yet attracted the attention it deserves. That phase is the inter-relation of the ritual of the two ancient communities of India and Persia. Amazement was evinced at the last Poona Oriental Conference at the similarities in Aryan rites here and there indicated in some of the papers read. But the subject has yet failed to elicit individual devotion. It may well be looked for in the city where Mr. Pithawala works. The Bhandarkar Institute of Poona like the Kama Institute of Bombay is a cosmopolitan school of research. Some solid fruit is constantly expected from the co-operation of men of the type of the author of the "Afternoons" with the devoted scholars who are patiently building up the high reputation of the Bhandarkar Institute which is not working without substantial support from some of the Parsi men of wealth. Meanwhile the little book of engaging English verse on Zoroastrian themes witnesses much labour and thought.

NOTES AND NEWS.

"Who can Represent us in Future Council," is an Urdu pamphlet in which Lala Goverdhandas presents a short sketch of India's political growth since the days of the East India Company. The pamphlet is issued by the Home Rule League. Lahore.

* * * * *

Profiteering prevails even in book shops. The books are sold at exorbitant prices at some local shops. Even foreign journals are sold at swollen prices. Again, there is a great disparity between the catalogued prices and the rates at which sales are effected. For instance, a Tit Bits' issue is catalogued at two annas but is actually sold for four annas.

* * * * *

Tagore is popular with the Scandinavians, and the "Australians travelling in Colombo are asking for our Poet's Works" writes a correspondent. Some German journals have been bought by English groups.

* * * * *

"After the Day" is the book in which Mr. Hayden Talbot tells of the future of the world and Germany. The writer has had conversation with prominest Germans, which are and quoted.

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"Probartak" the famous Bengali journal, issued from Chandernagore, has been received. ed.

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We have received a copy of the first number of Chetan a newly started Gujrati magazine from Surat which is also a special Tagore number issued in commeration of Dr. Tagore's visit to Gujerat.

* * * * *

Mr. John Drinkwater is now working, the "Book Monthly" states, on three plays—one entitled "Mary Stuart", another "Oliver Cromwell", and a third "Robert E. Lee."

* * * * *

"The Chartered Millions: Rhodesia and the Challenge to the British Commonwealth", by Mr. John H. Harris, is coming presently from the Swarthmore Press.

* * * * *

Sir Ian Hamilton's book on the Dardanelles expedition, "A Gallipoli Diary", was to be published by Mr. Edward Arnold about the middle of last month.

* * * * *

Kermit Roosevelt served in the war both with the American Expeditionary Force and in our Motor Machine-Gun Corps, with which he went to Mesopotamia. His illustrated book, "War in the Garden of Eden", is about to be published by Mr. Murray.

* * * * *

"The Concept of Nature", by A. N. Whitehead, forming a companion volume to the author's "Enquiry Concerning th Principles of Natural Knowledge", but les mathematical and more closely confined to certain fields of philosophy, will be publish ed this month by the Cambridge University Press.

* * * * *

In their "Contemporary" series Messrs. Leonard Parsons will have ready this month a volume on "Some Contemporary Novelists (Women)", by R. Brimley Johnson, who will follow it in the autumn with a companion volume entitled "Some Contemporary Novelists (Men)." "Some Contemporary Poets" and "Some Contemporary Dramatists"—the former by Harold Monro, the latter by H. W. Stace—are among volumes arranged for inclusion in the series.

* * * * *

Among Messrs. Macmillan's forthcoming publications is included the "Life of Lord Courtney of Penwith", which will be looked for with considerable interest. A man of many activities—a law reporter, a leader writer on the "Times", a professor of political economy, the holder of various political offices, Chairman of Committees and Deputy-Speaker, a consistent and persistent champion of proportional represen tation, and the author of "The Working Constitution of the United Kingdom and its Outgrowths", which was an admirable treatment of the subject—he achieved distinction in varied spheres. Furthermore, he was a personal link with the Charles Lamb circle, for as a boy and as a young man he saw a good deal of Elia's facetious friend, Charles Valentine Le Grice.

* * * * *

One of the fascinating topics to be discussed by Mr. R. W. Chapman in "The Portrait of a Scholar and other Essays", which will be published shortly by the Oxford University Press, is "The Art of Quotation." The subject has attracted many men. Long ago the elder Disraeli, whose writings still possess charms for those who love to stray along the byways of literature, wrote a pleasing paper on "Quotation", declaring that the art "requires more delicacy in the practice than those conceive who can see nothing more in a quotation than an extract", and adding, with a touch of humour, that "the ancients, who in these matters were not, perhaps, such blockheads as some may conceive, considered poetical quotation as one of the requisite ornaments of oratory." Since Disraeli wrote there have been numerous skilful practitioners in the art of felicitous quotation—Charles Lamb, Macaulay (although he is not often credited with this special accomplishment), and, coming nearer our own day, Sir William Harcourt, H. D. Traill, and, of course, Mr. Augustine Birrell, each of whom, by the exercise of the art, has added to the gaiety of literature.

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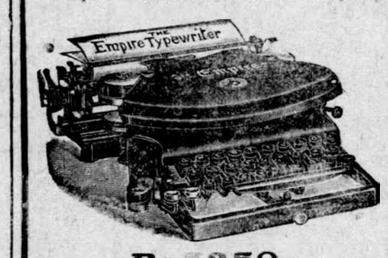

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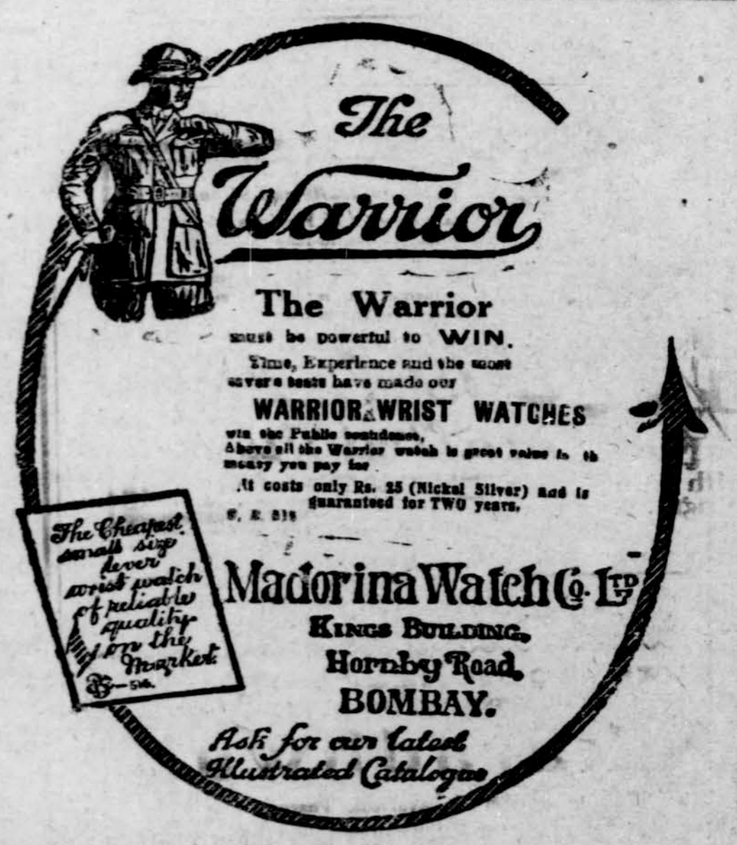
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